THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FEBRUARY TWELFTH, MDCDVI

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PROCEEDINGS

AT THE TWENTIETH

ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

REPUBLICAN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HELD AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA CELEBRATING
THE NINETY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSAY OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1906

THE FREYTAG PRINTING CO.
118-126 WALKER ST.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

EMANCIPATOR

MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837

ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,
JANUARY 1, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865

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ADDRESSES

General HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN

President of the Club, Presiding

Grace.....Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, D. D., LL. D.

Abraham Lincoln.....General Horace Porter

The Republican Party.....Hon. J. Sloat Fassett

Shall the United States make its own laws?

Hon. James Thompson McCleary

The State of New York.....Hon. M. Linn Bruce

The President of the Club, the Honorable Henry Edwin Tremain, called upon the Reverend Robert Stuart MacArthur, D.D., LL. D., to say grace.

GRACE

Almighty and Everlasting God! We give thee humble and hearty thanks that in every crisis in our national life Thou hast given us great leaders—men brave, wise and true. Especially at this time do we thank Thee for him whose birthday we commemorate. We praise Thy name for his heroic patience, his fervent patriotism, his unswerving loyalty and his intense humanity. May we live for the great principles for which he lived and died!

Remember, O Lord! with Thy most gracious favor Thy servant, the President of the United States. Bless our beloved land. May we be a people loving mercy, justice and truth, obeying law and fearing God. Grant, O God! that America may nobly do her part among all the nations of the earth to hasten the day of peace on earth and good will to men. Amen!

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

OF

GEN. HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN

President of the Club

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Republican Club bids you welcome to this stately celebration. We recall with satisfaction that in the establishment of to-day as a holiday, this Club was a pioneeer. Glorious as is the reflection of the immortal name that impels this patriotic homage, it is not alone the man, the human character, that is glowing through the years with perpetual radiance. It is also the heroic leader of a party—the party that was and happily is yet the party of the people. (Applause).

The historic associations which cluster about the name of Lincoln are summoned by the observance of this holiday, to the forefront of American public thought, "lest we forget," for one generation after another is prone to disregard the lessons taught by the lives of their fathers.

From the life and times of Abraham Lincoln there may justly be drawn the uplifting thought that wherever there is American manhood, there cannot exist American slavehood. (Applause).

So, in the political life of the American citizen, there must be no chains that bind him to a "system"—be it a system of high finance, or of low finance, or of *no* finance at all—no chains that bind him to a dogma, to a dollar, or to a combination of dollars, to a fetich, a delusion, a blind partisanship, or to the devices of a sectional oligarchy, unhappily not yet extinct.

The emancipation that is signalized by the name of Lincoln is that of a pure and lofty citizenship, that heeds not the peril of life, the temptations of personal gain, the temptations of corporate intrigue, of vicious greed for power, the temptations to subjugate, to misrepresent or to repress the voter; an emancipa-

tion into a righteous atmosphere that in every state shall vivify an honest electorate, and in every city and hamlet, in every section, shall secure the establishment, according to the American instinct, of a fair standard of political manhood. (Applause).

Now, gentlemen, we will proceed to the real business of the evening.

In announcing our usual first toast, I will read the telegraphic response to it, and ask then that you will all rise and lift your glasses to the sentiment.

Last year we had with us the Chief Magistrate of the United States (applause), and this year, in his necessary absence, he says, in a telegram received this evening:

"Pray extend to the members of the Republican Club and their guests at the Lincoln Dinner to-night my heartiest greetings and best wishes for a successful occasion. Theodore Roosevelt." (Applause.)

I propose: The President of the United States.

(The toast was drunk standing, while the band played and the company sang "America.")

Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Members of the Republican Club: This is the first opportunity we have had, after the notable career of our fellow member as Ambassador of the United States at the Republic of France, to greet him at our own board. In response to the toast "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," I need not introduce to you GENERAL HORACE PORTER. (Great applause and cheering.)

ADDRESS OF

GENERAL HORACE PORTER

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Republican Club: Abraham Lincoln was of humble birth; he early had to struggle with the trials of misfortune and to learn the first lessons of life in the severe school of adversity. He came from that class which he always alluded to as the plain people. He always possessed their confidence, he never lost his hold on their affections. He believed that the government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, and that true Republicanism was like a torch—the more it is shaken in the hands of the people the brighter it burns. (Applause.)

If at the height of his power any one had sneered at him on account of his humble origin, he might well have replied, like the Marshal of France, who was raised from the ranks to a dukedom, when he told the haughty nobles of Vienna, who boasted of their long lines of descent and refused to associate with him, "I am an ancestor; you are only descendants." (Laughter and applause.)

Abraham Lincoln possessed in a remarkable degree that most uncommon of all virtues, common sense. With him there was no practising the arts of the demagogue, no posing for effect, no attitudinizing in public, no mawkish sentimentality. There was none of that puppyism so often bred by power. There was none of that dogmatism that Dr. Johnson said was only puppyism grown to maturity. (Laughter and applause.)

While his mind was one great storehouse of facts and useful information, he laid no claim to any knowledge he did not possess. He believed with Addison that pedantry in learning is like hypocrisy in religion, a form of knowledge without the power of it.

While he was singularly adroit and patient in smoothing down the ruffled feathers of friends who did not understand him,

or even of political opponents, he wasted no time upon the absolute recalcitrants. He never attempted to massage the back of a political porcupine. (Laughter and applause.) And, as he once said himself, he always found it was a losing game to try to shovel fleas across a barnyard. (Laughter.)

I have often thought how few there are to-day alive who knew Abraham Lincoln intimately, and had conversed with him. His immediate contemporaries have fallen like the leaves of autumn.

I shall never forget, for it is a circumstance that is indelibly engraved upon my memory, the first day it was my privilege to look upon the features of that illustrious man.

It was just forty-two years ago when General Grant came from the West with his staff, to receive the commission of Lieutenant General, which gave him command of all the armies of the Republic. (Applause.) He arrived, late in the evening, at the hotel, and, hearing that Mr. Lincoln was holding a reception in the White House, he and his staff went there quietly. Notwithstanding the years of co-operation of those two men and their extensive correspondence, Mr. Lincoln and General Grant had never met. As the general entered the reception room he was elbowed and jostled by the crowd. No one knew him. When he came into the blueroom Mr. Lincoln's quick eye caught sight of him, recognized him by the portraits of him he had seen, and, stepping forward, reached out his long, angular arm, seized the General by the hand, drew him close up to him and said to Mrs. Lincoln: "Why, here is General Grant. What a surprise! What a delight." And there the two stood conversing. Their figures formed a striking contrast—General Grant 5 feet 8 inches in height, standing with his head somewhat bowed, Lincoln towering above him, 6 feet 4 inches tall. That night Mr. Lincoln wore a dress suit with a turned down collar a couple of sizes too large, and a cravat carelessly tied. There was something awkward and angular in his movements, but nothing that bordered upon the grotesque. There they stood conversing intimately for some time. It was a strange sight to watch the first meeting of those two men, one in the cabinet, the other in the camp, into whose

hands Providence had seemed to place for a time the destinies of the Republic. It was fortunate for the country that they co-operated as patriots, that they had souls too great for rivalry, hearts too noble for jealousy. Throughout that long and bitter struggle for the Nation's life they stood shoulder to shoulder like the men in the Grecian phalanx of old, locking their shields together against a common foe, and teaching the world it is time to abandon the path of ambition when it becomes so narrow that two cannot walk it abreast. (Applause.)

Their acquaintance ripened into a genuine affection, and Mr. Lincoln three times came down to visit General Grant at his headquarters at City Point when our armies were investing Richmond and Petersburg, and when he sat about the campfire on a camp chair, his legs crossed, or, rather, one of those long legs wrapped around the other, sweeping away with his large hand the smoke of the fire as it blew in his face, we listened to the words of wisdom and eloquence that fell from his lips, and to the inimitable stories he told until those evenings in their pleasure rivalled the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

When he visited the camp just before the final movement began—the Appomattox campaign—he stepped over with the Adjutant General to the telegraph operator's tent, to get the first sight of the dispatches he expected from Washington. There he saw on the floor three little kittens crawling about, and the great man sat down in a chair and picked them up tenderly, put them in his lap, stroked their fur and drew the skirts of his coat around them to keep them warm, and he said to the Adjutant General: "Here are three little motherless waifs; I hope you will take good care of them." "Oh, yes, was the reply, "we will give them to the camp cook, and he will take care of them." "And will they get some good milk every day?" "Oh, yes," said the Adjutant General." And three times I saw the President go to that tent during his visit and pick up those little kittens, fondle them and take out his handkerchief and wipe their eyes as they lay in his lap purring their gratitude. It seemed a strange sight to us on the eve of a battle, when every one was thinking only of the science of destruction, to see those little creatures caressed by the

hand that by a stroke of the pen had struck the shackles from four millions of bondsmen, that had signed the commission of every officer in that gallant army, from the General in Chief to the humblest Lieutenant. It was a very trivial circumstance, but it showed more than greater acts the childlike simplicity that was mingled with the majestic grandeur of his nature. (Applause.)

He came down to camp just after he had been renominated to the Presidency. We were talking about how the Electoral College was composed, and he said: "Of all our colleges, the Electoral College is the only one where they choose their own masters."

And then, in speaking to General Butler about the historical fact that every place General Grant had ever taken had been held, never yielded up, Mr. Lincoln said: "When General Grant once gets possessed of a place he seems to hang on to it as if he had inherited it." (Laughter and applause.)

There was an officer cleaning his sword at the campfire. Mr. Lincoln came up, looked at it, took it in his hand, and said: "That is a formidable weapon, but it don't look half as dangerous to me as once did a Kentucky bowie knife. One night I passed through the outskirts of Louisville when suddenly a man sprang from a dark alley and drew out a bowie knife. It looked three times as long as that sword, though I don't suppose it really was. He flourished it in front of me. It glistened in the moonlight, and for several minutes he seemed to try to see how near he could come to cutting off my nose without quite doing it. Finally he said: 'Can you lend me five dollars on that?' I never reached in my pocket for money as quick in the whole course of my life, and, handing him a bill, said: 'There's ten dollars, neighbor. Now put up your scythe.'" (Laughter.)

He arrived the next time a few days after the colored troops had been successful in making an assault, and remarked: "I am glad the black boys have done well. I must go out and see them." He rode out with General Grant and staff, and the word was passed along to the colored troops that the President was coming, and then the cry arose everywhere, "Thar's Massa Linkum," and "Ole Fader Abraham is a-comin'," and they shouted, cheered, laughed, got down on their knees and prayed, fondled his horse,

and some rushed off to tell their comrades that they had even kissed the hem of his garment. Mr. Lincoln was very much affected; he had his hat off, the tears were in his eyes, and his voice was so choked with emotion that he could scarcely respond to the salutations. It was a memorable sight, to see the liberated paying their homage to the great liberator. He remarked on the way back to camp: "When we were enlisting the colored troops there was great opposition to it, but I said to some of my critics one day, 'Well, as long as we are trying to send every able-bodied man to the front to save this country, I guess we had all better be a little color blind.'" (Laughter.) I can express my satisfaction with what they have accomplished down here something like an oldtime abolitionist did upon another occasion in Illinois. He went to Chicago, and his friends took him to see Forrest play Othello. He didn't know it was a white man blacked up for the purpose, and after the play was over said: "Well, all sectional prejudice aside, and making due allowance for my partiality for the race, darned me if I don't think the nigger held his own with any on 'em." (Laughter.)

I will only mention one more of those stories, for it greatly amused us one night in camp. I had in my hand a grain of the powder manufactured for the big guns. It was as large as a walnut. He asked: "Is that a grain of powder? Well, it's larger than the powder we used to use down in Sangamon County. Before the country newspapers were published the fellows merchandizing there used to avail of the time before the preacher arrived at the weekly prayer meetings to announce what goods they had received from the East. A man got up one night and said: 'Brethren, before the preacher gets here I want to say that I have just received a new invoice of sporting powder. The grains are so fine you can scarcely see them with the naked eye, and polished up so bright you can stand up and comb your hair in front of 'em just as if it was a looking glass.' There was a rival powder merchant in the congregation who was boiling over with rage to find his competitor getting so much cheap advertising, who rose and said: 'Brethren, I hope you won't believe a durned word Brother Smith has told you about that powder. I have seen it myself.

Every lump is as big as a lump of stove coal, and I pledge you my word that any one of you could put a barrel of that powder on your shoulder and march squar' through hell without any danger of an explosion.'" (Laughter.)

There are two names of Presidents that will always be inseparably associated in our minds—Washington and Lincoln. But from the manner in which modern historians magnify trivial acts you would suppose one had spent his entire life in cutting down trees and the other in splitting them up into rails. There was one marked difference between them—Washington could not tell a story; Lincoln always could. (Laughter.)

But he told them not for the anecdote, but to clinch a fact, to point a moral.

Ah, it was that humor of his that was his safety valve. It lightened his mind and relieved it for the time from the great responsibilities that were weighing upon him. He could cut the sting from the keenest criticism with his wit, he could gild disappointment with a joke. He knew better than most men that in speech wit is to eloquence what in music melody is to harmony.

But his mind was not always attuned to mirth; its chords were too often set to strains of sadness. There was the slaughter in the field, the depletion of the Treasury, complications which arose. All these were so appalling that sometimes even the great soul of Lincoln seemed ready to melt. But just when the gloom was blackest he never, never took counsel of his fears. He always had the courage of his convictions. He never had occasion to look to the past with regret, nor to the future with apprehension. He had that sublime faith which is content to leave the efforts to man, the results to God. (Applause.)

When hope seemed fading and courage failing, when he was surrounded on all sides by doubting Thomases, unbelieving Sadducees and discontented Catalines, as the Danes once destroyed the hearing of their war steeds in order that they might not be affrighted by the din of battle, so Abraham Lincoln turned a deaf ear to all doubts and despondency about him and exhibited an unswerving, an unbounded faith in the justice of the cause and the integrity of the Union. (Applause.)

His was the faith that could see in the storm cloud a bow of promise, that could hear in the discords of the present the harmonies of the future.

Singular man! He was a Hercules, not an Adonis.

We learn little in this world from precept—much from example. Patterns are better followed than rules.

For ages after the battle of Thermopylæ every Greek school child was taught to recite each day the names of the three hundred heroes who fell in the defence of that pass. It would be a crowning act of patriotism if every American school child could be taught each day to contemplate the exalted character and utter the inspiring name of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

Singular man! No one can pluck a single laurel from his brow, no one can lessen the measure of his fame. Marvellous man! In the annals of all history we fail to find another whose life had been so peaceful, whose nature so gentle, and yet who was called upon to marshal the hosts of an aroused people and for four long years to conduct a bloody, relentless, fratricidal war.

In the annals of history we fail to find another whose education was that of the Cabinet, not the camp, and yet who died a more heroic death.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of man to strike the shackles from the limbs of bondmen and liberate a race. It has seldom fallen to the lot of man to die the death of an honored martyr, with his robes of office still about him, his heart at peace with his fellowmen, his soul at peace with his God, at the moment of the restoration of his country to peace within her borders, to peace with all the world. (Applause.)

We did not bury him in a Roman Pantheon, in a domed St. Paul's, or in an historic Westminster Abbey. We gave him nobler sepulchre; we laid him to rest in the soil his efforts had saved. That tomb will forever be the Mecca of all patriotic American citizens. Future ages will pause to read the inscription on its portals, and the prayers and praises of a redeemed and regenerated people will rise from that grave as incense rises from holy places, pointing out even to the angels in heaven where rest the ashes of him who had reached the highest pinnacle of earthly glory and covered the earth with his renown.

It is only now that Abraham Lincoln has receded from us far enough in history to enable us to see him in his true proportions.

A celebrated sculptor in the fourteenth century in Florence was commanded to make a colossal statue, which was to surmount an historic cathedral. When it was placed at the base of the cathedral, the ropes arranged for hoisting it, and it was there unveiled, the crowd jeered and hooted and criticised unmercifully the sculptor. It was all out of proportion; it was a failure. But soon the ropes began to tighten, and as the statue moved up into the air the crowd ceased to jeer, and finally, when it was placed upon the pinnacle at the proper focal distance as intended by the great sculptor, who created it, the sneers turned to plaudits, and the people then saw it in all the beauty of its true proportions.

And so Abraham Lincoln has so far receded from us in history that he is now in the proper focal distance. We can now measure all his great qualities as they appear in their true beauty and symmetry.

I am glad there is a movement on foot to purchase the farm upon which he was born. (Applause.) It is well that it should be redeemed from individual ownership. It should be made the repository of all the interesting relics connected with him. It ought to be the seat of a national museum and a national park.

He is gone from us now, crowned with the sublimity of martyrdom. We have bidden a last farewell to him who was the gentlest of all spirits, noblest of all hearts, liberator of a race, savior of a Republic, martyr, whose sepulchre is human hearts. (Great applause and cheering.)

President Tremain: We are favored to-night with the attendance here of one of the early members of the Club, who has fought for the Republican party in sunshine and in storm, in the ranks as a private without reward, and as the honored and selected leader, without reward, but who happily now is seated in the councils of the nation, from which he has journeyed to receive our weclome to him to-night. We ask him to respond to the toast of "The Republican Party," Hon. Jacob Sloat Fassett, Representative in Congress from the State of New York. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF

HON. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Republicans: I presume it is not as a member of Congress in his first term that I am welcomed here to-night, because the duty of a freshman in Congress is to remain muzzled. (Laughter.) But, thanks to the Pennsylvania Railroad and your committee, I am off the reservation. (Laughter.)

Before I begin I want to say that all that General Porter has said of this wonderfully great man was said in tribute to a man whose greatness was developed, whose character was formed, by consecrated devotion to the principles of the Republican party. (Applause.)

I have been invited as a Republican, by a Republican club, to make a speech from a Republican standpoint, having for its theme, "The Republican party."

I am a partisan, but I trust not so bitter a partisan as to be unfair in the treatment of this attractive theme. As an American citizen I glory in the triumph and advance of our country during the last fifty years, an advance probably the most amazing in the history of the world. As a Republican, I take just pride in the measure our grand old party has contributed toward this marvellous growth.

This being a Republican occasion, it is fit and proper for us to indulge in a reasonable amount of boasting, and we will leave to caviling opponents the pleasure of pointing out any failures or mistakes or shortcomings which they may think they detect in our career. We will warm ourselves in the splendor of our radiant achievements and let our critics grow cold in the shadow of the sun spots which they think they detect.

No mere political party ever originated in purposes more un-

selfish or was animated by courage more undaunted or justified by accomplishments more desirable or more enduring. The Republican party sprang into being as the champion of human liberty, as the defender of the dignity and worth of human labor, as the foe of prejudice and caste and unequal rights. It was founded in the desire to save the nation whole and save it free, in the determination to wipe out the shame of slavery and vindicate the right of every man to the fruits of his own labor. Equality of human opportunity, equality of all men, of all colors, before the eye of the law as in the sight of God, was the first ideal of the Republican party. Considerations of domestic policy and foreign relations came later. Having established the right of every man to the fruits of his own labor, the party next devoted itself to enhancing the value of those fruits. Having made the nation free, the party proceeded to make the nation rich, and having made the nation rich, it proceeded to make the nation great, and now, having brought the nation to a position where it is at once the greatest, the richest, the freest in the world, the Republican party is wedded to the proposition of making it the most useful and beneficent nation in the world. (Applause.)

For more than half a century the history of the party has been the history of the country, the story of the life of one cannot be told without at the same time narrating the story of the life of the other, and to describe the achievements of the party or the progress of the country for fifty years in fifty minutes is a task far beyond the ability of man. I can only briefly touch upon some of the salient points. I shall be unable to lay claim to all the credit which I think should be given to the party, and yet I know I shall seem guilty of laying claim to too much, but only in the eyes of our critics.

For forty-six years, with the exception of eight only, we have had the Presidency, for all but two years we have had either one house or the other, and for thirty of the forty-six years we have had entire control of the federal government. Having had thus all the power most of the time, we have assumed all the responsibility. We cannot escape it if we would, and we would not escape it if we could. To us must be attributed all the blame, wherever blame is

due; to us must be attributed all the credit, wherever credit is due. We have during all these years shaped all the legislation, all the executive acts, all foreign treaties. We have created the national policies and enacted the laws. We have stood at the helm and directed the course of the ship of state, and whatever in the conditions which have surrounded us may be properly attributed to the administration of the powers of government may be correctly and properly claimed by the Republican party; and as upon us has been the entire responsibility, so upon us must be the praise or blame for the entire results. By what we have done we have a right to demand to be judged. We found the treasury empty, and we filled it; we found the public credit dead, and we resurrected it; we found the nation shattered, and we restored it; we found four million of its people slaves, and we freed them; we found the army and navy disorganized, and we reorganized and reconstructed them; we found thirty-one states, we now have forty-five; our boundaries touched the Atlantic and the Pacific, now the sun never sinks upon the Stars and Stripes; we found two million farms, we now have six million farms. Then our national wealth was sixteen billions of dollars, now it is a hundred billions of dollars; then France and Germany and Great Britain each was richer than we, now we are richer than France and Germany combined, and nearly twice as rich as Great Britain; then we were twenty-four millions of inhabitants, partly slaves, now we are eighty-three millions, and all are free; then we followed the world in manufacturing, and now the world follows us; then we had one hundred and forty thousand four hundred and thirty-three manufacturing establishments, and now we have five hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-four; the establishments have increased five times in number and twenty times in value; they then employed a million hands, they now employ five and a half million hands; then we transacted our business with four hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars, now we have two billion six hundred million of dollars; then there were in the savings banks less than one hundred and fifty millions, now more than three billions, or more

than twenty times as much; then we had thirty thousand miles of railroad in operation, now two hundred and thirty thousand; then we had less than twenty thousand miles of telegraph lines, now about five million miles; then we had no telephone lines, now over five millions of miles; then we made no steel at all, now we make fourteen millions of tons a year. We have the least debt per capita of any important nation, and in spite of alleged extravagance we spend less per capita for government than any nation in Europe or America. It costs us six dollars and eighty-one cents per capita per year; it costs Canada and Germany each over nine dollars per year; France, over nineteen dollars and ninety-three cents, and the United Kingdom twenty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents.

These figures are so enormous as to bewilder the imagination, but our progress has not been merely physical and material. The radiant energies of eighty-three millions of free people have not been confined to advancing in one direction. We have not merely become eighty-three millions of the freest, richest and most productive and progressive people in the world; but, occupation for occupation, profession for profession, calling for calling, we are better paid, better dressed, better fed, have better homes, are better educated, give more to charities, to churches and to schools, have more and better means of transportation and communication, have more and better newspapers, have at readier command more of all the things spiritual, material and social that make life better worth living than any other people in the world. (Applause.)

The whole trend and tendency of Republican endeavor has been to open wide the doors of opportunity, to firmly establish all the great freedoms—freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of action, freedom to grow and develop manward and Godward along the lines of individual strength and capacity. It means to-day a wider outlook and a better chance in life for a child to be born under the Stars and Stripes than to be born under any other flag that salutes the sun. (Applause.)

But these things have not come to pass by accident, they

have not grown up out of the soil by chance or dropped down ready made from the skies. They have been brought to pass by years of struggle; they have been created by years of high endeavor, intelligently, aggressively, beneficently applied; they have come as a harvest to a lifetime of patient and patriotic plowing and sowing, cultivating and pruning; they have come against opposition and criticism, against obstruction and misinterpretation; they have come; and we have every right to claim that how they came as they did and when they did largely because of our party, the people's party, the party of Lincoln and liberty, of Grant and victory, of McKinley and protection, of Roosevelt and prosperity; and because that party has faced all its problems with clear conviction and solved them with courageous wisdom. (Applause.) We demand—and I insist we have every right to demand—that our politics and our administrations shall be judged by their fruits. From its first year to this, its latest, the Republican party has pursued a consistent and continuous course. It has applied the light as it has been given to see the light, it has always done what at the time seemed best to do; and so it has come to pass that, having had exceptional opportunities, and having met them with exceptional ability every time the party has been in power, Democrats and Republicans alike have been exceptionally blessed, for Republican prosperities, like the Lord's rain, fall alike on the just and the unjust, and while our Democratic neighbors have been pelting us mercilessly with the stones of fair and unfair criticism they have, at the same time, been holding out their aprons to catch the golden fruits shaken from the Republican tree of prosperity.

They tell us, however, that we have no right to claim credit for the vast results of our undertakings; that to us is not due the growth and prosperity which have come to us in the last fifty years; that but for us our prosperity would have been vastly greater; that we did not create the climate, nor the soil, nor the lakes, nor the rivers, nor the mines, nor the forests; that Providence has done it all. Our reply to this is that, while it is true that we did not create the soil, nor the forests, nor the rivers, nor the climate, we did create the opportunities to

utilize all these magnificent resources of nature to their best advantage; and we challenge a contrast between what has been done with these resources under our administration and what our adjoining neighbors north and south have done with similar resources, and we challenge further a contrast with what our Democratic friends have done when they themselves have had the power and control. If it be true that Providence has done it all, our reply is that Providence seems to have retired from business whenever the Democratic party has come into power. If Providence is willing to co-operate solely with the Republican party it would seem wise for the American people never to seek to dissolve the partnership.

But they tell us that what we have accomplished has not been done alone, that we have had Democratic help. This is true. We had the war Democrats in 1860, the gold Democrats in 1900 and the Roosevelt Democrats in 1904. In fact, in all times of crises when the country has been in real peril there has never been lacking a host of Democratic constituents with whom love of country outweighed love of party. These have come to our standards and helped us win the day, but as a party, as a Democratic organization, as a political entity, our opponents have at every step opposed our progress and delayed our advances. There are many of them to-day who seem to see in retrospect something excellent in the men whom we have produced. We find many of them to-day willing to eulogize Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and others. We find some who are now willing to admit that our policies of fifty, forty, thirty, twenty years ago were right policies, and that their policies were wrong. We even find some to-day who are so convinced of the uprightness and integrity of purpose of President Roosevelt (Applause) that they follow unanimously in the wake of the recommendations contained in his messages to Congress. (Applause.) They have come to reverence and respect many of the great Republican leaders and statesmen whom, while they yet lived, they misrepresented and vilified. All that it is necessary to do to be a live American hero in history is to be a dead Republican. The most mischievous propaganda from the standpoint of our political opponents in

existence to-day, one of our chief sources of strength and support, is in the literature supplied to the school children, for in our public schools our children and grandchildren, and the children and grandchildren of our Democratic neighbors, as they study the American history for the past fifty years are being taught, as they pick out the heroes of the army and the navy, of the presidency and of both houses of Congress, unconsciously, perhaps, but nevertheless unerringly taught, to study the history of the achievements of the glories of the character of members of the Republican party for fifty years, and are learning to reverence the men who were heroes in the great struggles of this half century, and who became heroes by reason of their being Republicans, standing for Republican principles, advocating the Republican cause, inspired and informed by Republican ideals. There is not to-day a single page of that glorious half century of history that any Democrat would rewrite if he could, nor a single policy he would dare reverse if he could. There is not a single glorious name in all the long roll of honor that any Democrat would to-day cross off if he could. What is written is written, and it must stand because it is written right. In contrast with what we have been through, in contrast with the dazzling results we have achieved, I ask you to imagine, if you can, what would have been the result, what might have been the result, if instead of the uniform series of victories which the people have accorded to the Republican party, the Democratic party had been uniformly successful. Conceive, if you can, their different contentions having won out in the great political campaigns since '56. At different times they have declared that there was no power in the Constitution to prevent individual and sovereign states from breaking out of the Union; that slavery was a divine right and a sacred and proper institution; that the homestead laws were outrageous; that the war was a failure; that the rag baby was the ideal of finance; that the resumption of specie payment was a fraud and a delusion; that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one was the only salvation of the country; that protection was unconstitutional; that they were in favor of progressive free trade

throughout the world; that protection is a robbery of the many for the benefit of the few; they have declared war repeatedly upon protected American industries. Suppose the people had upheld these convictions; suppose the Constitution had not been strong enough to prevent dissolution of the Union, and that instead of having one nation to-day this continent would have contained forty-five nations, or even two nations; suppose that slavery had been held to be a divine right; that eight millions of negroes were to-day in ante-bellum slavery; suppose the homestead laws had not been enacted; suppose the war had been a failure; suppose rag money had been the currency of the nation, and that specie payment had not been resumed, and that silver had been coined freely and unlimitedly at the ratio of sixteen to one; suppose that protection had been declared unconstitutional and that progressive free trade throughout the world had enlisted under its banners the United States of America, or, rather, the dis-United States of America, and that protection had been regarded to be the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few.

Would any one dare take the responsibility to thus reverse the decisions of history and turn back the wheel of fate? Can any one of us picture the scene that would spread before the eye of the visitor or the traveller in this broad land had their counsels prevailed instead of ours?

It is only fourteen years back to the closing years of the Harrison administration, and only ten years to the closing of the second Cleveland administration. There may be room for honest differences of opinion as to the merits of contrasted Democratic and Republican doctrine, but there is no room for an honest difference of opinion as to the general conditions prevailing among our people when Cleveland came into power, and the conditions of the same people, under the same climate, skies, soils, rivers, lakes and rains, when he went out of power.

There is not a year in the long thirty years previous to Cleveland that was not filled with something to make us proud as Americans, and which makes us proud as Republicans.

Important as were the accomplishments during those years—great as they seemed to us at the time—they sink into

insignificance when compared to the transcendent achievements of the ten years which have elapsed since the American people recovered from this temporary aberration and restored the Republican party to power under the leadership of William McKinley. Reduced to terms of money and material, this growth is staggering and bewildering. It surpasses belief.

The increase in business activity has not been confined to any one section, to any one class, any one interest. It radiated in all directions and stimulated all forms of enterprise. During the nine years immediately following McKinley's election we have, on the average, in round numbers, exported of merchandise $1,350,000,000 annually. We have imported $865,000,000, so that the balance of trade in our favor, as shown by the Custom House returns, has averaged about $500,000,000, or a sum total of $4,384,000,000. This compares very favorably with those years when he had to sell our credit to obtain money for running expenses. Four thousand three hundred and eighty-four millions of dollars! More than three times all the gold coin and bullion in the United States. Nearly one-third of all the gold discovered in all the world since Columbus discovered America. More than all the rest of our favorable trade balances since the foundation of the government. Reasonably satisfactory business result for Uncle Sam in nine years. These have been Republican years, and the country has had the priceless advantage of the stable and consistent fiscal policies established and enforced by the Republican party. But these are toy figures compared to those that tell the story of our internal home market traffic.

These are tremendous, unsurpassed, incredible.

Measured in terms of tons, the shipments on the Great Lakes, exclusive of receipts, for 1905, will reach over 67,000,000 tons; for 1904, 51,000,000 tons, and for 1903, 58,000,000 tons.

But how can we measure the volume of the internal traffic between states, cities, towns and individuals? If measured by the reports of banks, we shall discover that the clearing houses alone reported transactions in 1905 reaching over one hundred and forty and one-half thousand millions of dollars.

But to return to the measurement by tons and transporta-

tion. For 1903 the car service associations reported the equipment in freight car service to be equal to 29,000,000 cars, and for 1904 and 1905 a considerably increased number. Allowing one hundred cars to the mile, these cars stood on end would reach forty thousand miles beyond the moon, or a solid train eleven times around the equator and a four-track train from St. Paul to New Orleans and from New York to San Francisco. The internal commerce, the home market commerce, which has grown to these vast proportions under the fostering influence of Republican policies since the last Democratic administration, is greater than all the exports and the imports of all the exporting and importing nations of the whole world, our own included.

Such and so great are the results of the activities of our people energized by Republican laws and Republican administration.

But the activities of these very people are not confined merely to the channels of trade. They move in all directions and penetrate to the boundaries of the world. They are maintaining and developing the most comprehensive system of public education in the world for the benefit of their 30,000,000 of school children. They are maintaining tens of thousands of churches of different denominations and expending hundreds of millions of dollars annually in public and private charities. Labor is almost universally fully employed at higher rates of wages than ever before, and there is in this country, within the reach of the average man and the children of the average man, more of the things worth having and more opportunities for attaining each for himself the best growth possible for each, unhindered and unrestrained by artificial obstruction than anywhere else in the wide world. The enlightening red, white and blue of the Stars and Stripes has stretched around the world, and always with blessings in their folds. Our flag stands for equality of opportunity, and for that reason is to-day the banner of the strongest nation on earth. For that reason our flag is the beacon which is attracting the restless, the unfortunate, the unhappy from the ends of the earth to these shores in order that they may here lay the foundation for future hap-

piness for their children and children's children. For most of the prime factors which have led up to our present national prosperity, which have worked together to produce our national situation, the Republican party lays proud and just claim.

These facts may well fill us with pride, but not with arrogance. Rather should we feel chastened in the presence of these results, and deeply resolve that by no act of ours shall the hard won results be imperiled. New forces are developing daily requiring new application of old principles. Never was there a louder cry or a more insistent demand for the sturdy, old fashioned virtues of the past great leaders of our party than to-day. A great and progressive people demands a great and progressive party. There can be no lowering of standards; there can be no abatement of devotion; there can be no condoning of wrongs; there can be no trifling with self-seekers. Past virtues will not justify present domination or future control. If we would continue to receive the confidence of the people we must continue to deserve it. We must ever drink anew of the cup of devotion to the people's needs. We must ever lift our standards of public life and public duty higher than those of our opponents.

> Who would keep abreast with truth.
> New occasions teach new duties,
> Time makes ancient good uncouth,
> He must upward still and onward,

"God give us men. Times like these demand strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hand. Men whom the lust of office does not kill; men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; men who possess opinions and a will; men who have honor; men who do not lie; men who can stand before a demagogue and turn down his treacherous flatteries without winking; tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the clouds in public duty and in private thinking." (Applause.)

President Tremain: A member of the committee will take the floor and read some letters received by the committee. Allow me to present Judge Charles S. Whitman.

Judge Whitman read the following letters:

Chicago, Ill., January 27, 1906.

Henry Birrell, Esq.,
Secretary Lincoln Dinner Committee,
New York City.

My Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the formal invitation from the Republican Club to attend the Twentieth Annual Lincoln Dinner.

Although, for reasons with which you are no doubt familiar, I have uniformly refrained from taking part in such occasions, I appreciate none the less the sentiments which have actuated the members of the Club in their annual gathering in commemoration of the anniversary of my father's birth. I wish it were possible for me to express the gratification which invitations of this character give me, evidencing, as they do, the esteem in which the life and public service of my father are held by his countrymen through all the lapse of years, and while it seems better for me to refrain from accepting these invitations, I am grateful for the sentiments which prompt them, and I beg to convey to the members of the Club my heartfelt appreciation of this great honor.

Thanking the members of the Club for their kind remembrance of me each year, and wishing for their organization continued prosperity, I am, with kindest regards, very sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Washington, D. C., January 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I regret that my duties here prevent me from accepting your kind invitation. I recollect with pleasure the occasions when I have been permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the Republican Club when it has done honor to the memory of our great liberator. You do well to keep before the American people his strong and gentle character and continually to acquaint them with the mighty service he rendered the cause of the Union in her darkest hours.

So long as we are inspired by the principles which actuated him, and so long as we fully appreciate the mighty deeds he did to exalt and ennoble the American name, we will be a stronger people and a better nation.

Accept for yourself and your associates my grateful appreciation of your generous courtesy. Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Mr. Henry Birrell,
Secretary Lincoln Dinner Committee,
New York City.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1906.

Hon. William M. K. Olcott, Chairman Lincoln Dinner Committee,
Republican Club of the City of New York.

Dear Sir: I regret that official business prevents my attendance at the annual Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York in celebrating the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday. We but honor ourselves, for in the words of Lincoln's great War Secretary, "He belongs to the Ages."

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Albany, Feb. 12, 1906.

Hon. William M. K. Olcott, Chairman:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot attend the Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club this evening, in memory of that great hero, of whom Lowell wrote,

"Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American."

FRANK W. HIGGINS.

President Tremain: It has always been one of our pleasures at most of these dinners to greet and enjoy Republican breezes from the West. We have with us to-night an eminent statesman, whose labors for the country and for the Republican party have covered many years in the House of Representatives, and who represents the great Northwest. I have the pleasure of introducing to you HON. JAMES T. MCCLEARY, Representative in Congress from Minnesota. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF

HON. JAMES T. McCLEARY

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: It always pleases me to be introduced as coming from the State of Minnesota. I am proud of it, whether Minnesota is or not. (Applause.) There at the heart of the continent she lies. From her capacious bosom southward flows the mighty Mississippi. Louisiana sugar is made from Minnesota mud. Eastward from that same capacious bosom flow the waters of the Great Lakes, and northward from the same source the waters of the Red River of the North. Water flows down hill, therefore Minnesota must occupy high ground. (Applause.) She occupies the high land of the heart of the continent—fit dwelling place of a people of high character and great intelligence.

What evidence can I bring you to-night that that is not simply the boast of a devoted son? This, that throughout all her history she never yet has failed to go Republican. (Applause.) Never once has she seated in her gubernatorial chair a man who was not a Republican. You may say there are two exceptions to that—John Lind and John Johnson—but both of those men were born and bred Republicans, and their old associations clung to them. Never once has she thrown her Senatorial toga around the shoulders of a man who was not a Republican, and never once has she failed in a Presidential election to give every one of her electoral votes to the candidate of the Republican party. (Applause.)

Minnesota sends greeting to New York. The Prairie State sends greeting to the Atlantic shore. The State where it is easy to be Republican sends greeting to the place where it is hard to be Republican. (Applause.)

I like the man who thinks his wife is the fairest and best

woman in all the world. I like the man who thinks that his city is the best of all places to live in. I like the man who speaks well of his own, and therefore I was glad to listen to the words from our friend here, words of eulogy for our great President, and it seems to me almost like touching hands with Lincoln to stand thus beside General Porter. (Applause.) I was glad to listen to the praises of our Grand Old Party so worthily voiced by my good friend and colleague from your Empire State; and I am going to listen with pride, I know, to the encomiums on New York by your talented Lieutenant Governor. (Applause.)

Can you believe, looking at this personal friend of his, this young boy here, with his rosy cheeks and black hair—and a century may he live, God bless him!—can you believe, when seeing General Porter, that three years from to-day it will be a hundred years since Abraham Lincoln was born? It is my high privilege to be a member of a commission selected by Congress, its chosen representative in Europe this summer, whose work it is to recommend to Congress a design and plans for a suitable national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. We hope to have it completed before the Lincoln Centennial. (Applause.)

Our friend has just come back from Paris. That reminds me of a story of Paris. The incident is said to have occurred on the 4th of July, 1863. The Americans in Paris were celebrating the birthday of our country. There were no Atlantic cables then, so they couldn't know of Gettysburg, they couldn't know of Vicksburg. Dark and heavy were the hours; but even in those hours they had a banquet in honor of the natal day of their nation. At that banquet, of course, toasts were proposed, and one of those toasts was one to "The United States." The toastmaster got up and said, "Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the British possessions"—that was easy, but how his voice rang with faith and fervor when he said—"bounded on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico (applause), on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific."

And to that toast they drank. Then another man from farther west, from Ohio, I guess, got up and said, "When you give the boundaries of the United States, why not see them in their

full breadth? Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the North Pole, on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising of the sun, and on the west by the setting thereof." (Applause.)

And another one from the farther West, from the breezy prairies of Southern Minnesota, perhaps, got up and said, "If you are going to indulge in prophecy, why not see with the eye of a prophet? Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by primeval chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment." (Applause.)

And it is part of the honor due to Lincoln that in all that mighty conflict he saw the essential thing. Some saw slavery. He also saw it. Some saw this thing and others saw that thing, but he saw and appreciated the essential thing, namely, that the Union should be preserved; all other things were subordinate to that. He said, "If we can save the Union without interfering with slavery, we will do it that way; but if, in order to save the Union, it is necessary to destroy slavery, slavery shall be destroyed." Part of the evidence of his greatness, I repeat, is that in all the confusion of things brought to his attention he saw what was *the* thing to be preserved. He understood the tremendous significance and far-reaching importance of the United States.

The most valuable secular possession of the world then and now was and is the Union of the American States.

What is the spectacle that we present to the world? Forty-five little self-governing nations—each absolutely independent of all the others in everything pertaining to itself alone—living side by side in peace, no fortresses on their frontiers, no standing armies within their borders. That is what the United States stands for. And the idea is spreading. Already we have the United States of Australia. Near us we have the United States of Canada. By and by, by sheer force of circumstances—circumstances they cannot control in the very conflict of commerce—over there in Europe they will have to throw down their fortresses, they will have to disband their armies, they will have to form the

United States of Europe. And by and by will come into existence what the poet saw—the Federation of the World.

Indeed, it is not simply a poet's dream that by and by there will be the United States of the World, bounded on the north by the North Pole and on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising of the sun and on the west by the setting thereof. It is to Lincoln's everlasting credit that amid all the turmoil of the Civil War he appreciated the essential thing at stake, and determined that at whatever cost, and no matter what else was lost, it should be saved.

Now to my toast, "Shall the Republic Continue to Make Its Own Laws?"

So dear to every American heart is the idea of national independence that probably without exception our people would answer in vigorous affirmative the question in the toast to which I am invited to respond. And probably none would be more prompt and hearty and sincere in thus answering than those of our citizens who are at this very moment engaged in a movement which if successful (as it will not be) would materially limit our national independence as to one of the most vital functions of government.

If it were proposed in general terms to turn over to some foreign prince or potentate the power to interfere in the making of our laws, how many votes would the proposition get? If it were argued in favor of such a proposition that by yielding a part of our national self-government we would escape the displeasure of some foreign country, how much weight would be given to the argument? Without regard to sex or section or color or creed, our people would answer such a proposition with a thunderous "No!" which would resound over our mountains and our valleys from ocean to ocean.

Would the proposition appeal to our people if it were backed by the argument that by yielding a portion of our national sovereignty some of our citizens would be enabled to make more money? Not unless the proposition were so framed that the people were unable to comprehend its real significance. How much less consideration, then, should be given to a proposition to trade

off a portion of our national sovereignty in order that certain of our citizens may profit at the expense of others of our citizens.

Germany has revised her tariff, materially raising the duties in almost every schedule. In other words, to Germany, as the result of experience, it has seemed wise to revise upward. In all this Germany is strictly within her rights as a sovereign state. We have no ground for complaint. She has revised her tariff at the time and in the way which to her seems best for the good of her own people.

Germany's tariff revision has come about in a perfectly natural way. Back in the early nineties, in 1892 to 1894, she entered into commercial treaties with certain European countries, renewing in some cases existing treaties. The new treaties were to continue in force for ten to twelve years, and until one year after being "denounced," as it is called. In 1897, foreseeing the expiration of these treaties in 1903 and 1904, Germany, with characteristic thoroughness, began preparations for a general revision of her tariff, with the view of entering into new treaties which she hoped would be more advantageous to her.

The revision was completed in 1902, and the new tariff bill was signed by the Emperor on Christmas Day of that year. Something over two years were then spent in negotiating commercial treaties with certain European countries, seven in all, the last one being approved on February 22, 1905. The year's notice required to terminate the old treaties was then given, and the new law will go into effect on the first of next month.

In view of these simple facts, how absurd appear the stories now being industriously circulated by an organization established for the purpose, having headquarters in Chicago, to the effect that Germany revised her tariff for the purpose of "getting even" with us on account of our tariff. What an insult to that mighty empire! Germany would have revised her tariff when she did, and practically as she did, no matter what our tariff policy might have been. She revised her tariff to help herself, not to hurt us.

Both the motive and the method of Germany's new tariff law can be understood if due consideration be given to her situation and condition. Germany is a country of small area but large

population. It lies in the centre of Europe, surrounded on all sides by countries that may at any time become its enemies. Hence the anxious attention given to the training of Germany's sons in the arts of war. Hence, also, the supreme importance of doing everything possible to render the empire independent of all other countries for its food supply.

Germany is a country of few natural resources, but it is occupied by a people of very high intelligence and remarkable thrift. Germany can produce manufactured goods far beyond its power of consumption. Its people consume, according to the best estimates, only about 25 per cent. of its manufactures. It must find elsewhere a market for the other 75 per cent.

From this brief statement one can understand the two chief motives of the new German tariff law, which are to do the utmost possible to render the empire self-sufficient as to food products and to open markets all over the world for German manufactures. And the methods follow the motives. To encourage to the utmost home production of food products, the rates of duty on agricultural articles are placed very high, and on the essential food products there is a minimum, and a high one, fixed in the law, below which the tariff rates cannot be lowered by those negotiating commercial treaties.

As to manufactures, the superb producing power and high skill of the German people, conjoined with their unsurpassed frugality, render amply protective in Germany a lower rate of duty than is required in some countries, this country, for example. So that while the rates on manufactured goods are placed somewhat high in the new German tariff act, these rates are placed thus high largely as a basis for making "concessions" for the purpose of securing admission for German manufactures into foreign markets. The method of the bill may be summarized in the words, "For agriculture, high duties and ample protection under all circumstances; for manufactures, concessions to secure entrance to foreign markets, moderate but ample protection being always actually preserved."

Ten thousand circulars are being sent out from Chicago every day by an organization whose object is to stir up the

American farmers, especially those of the Central West, against our present tariff law, and to convince those hard-headed and patriotic people that it would "pay" to let Germany "take a hand" in making our tariff laws, which are so vital to our national well-being. Notwithstanding the natural reluctance of one who loves his country and has abiding faith in her institutions to discuss such a proposition as that of trading off for money a part of our national sovereignty and independence, I propose to discuss very briefly the question, "Would it pay?"

One of the cries of this organization and its allies is, "Germany, our second best customer, will be lost to us if we do not make concessions to her." Let us examine that proposition. During the calendar year 1905 we sold to Germany goods to the value of $212,696,329. It would be too bad to lose a market like that. Shall we lose it? Cotton, copper, oil cake, naval stores and a number of other articles are on the German "free list" under existing law, and will be on the "free list" under the new law, so our sales of such articles will not be "cut off" or even restricted by the new law. Of such articles we sold Germany in 1905 to the value of $120,000,000.

On another line of articles, of which our sales last year amounted to some $20,000,000, there is only one rate of duty in the new German tariff, so that as to those articles we have an even chance with the people of other countries, which is all that we have a right to ask or expect. On many of the agricultural schedules the duties in the new law, even the minimum duties, are practically prohibitive anyway, and are intended to be so, for the reason that I have already given. So on those articles the market is largely lost in any event, not only to us but to all foreigners..

When we have subtracted the foregoing items there will not be very much left to "dicker" over, not enough to "make it pay" to enter into any arrangements by which we yield any portion of our national self-government.

Inasmuch as this Chicago organization is directing its energies toward trying to make our farmers of the Middle West feel that they are going to suffer greatly if we do not "do something for Germany," it may not be amiss to state that our total sales

of wheat to Germany in 1905 amounted to only $2,200,452, and of wheat flour to only $631,347, and of all other breadstuffs except corn to only $1,854,307, or $4,686,196 in all, about our domestic sales of a single day.

As has been stated, it is part of the policy of the new German law to discourage the importation into Germany of these products. That is part of the German market that we seem likely to lose no matter what we may do, but it has become so small that the loss probably will hardly be notice d. Of corn we sell Germany about twelve million dollars' worth a year. This is only about 1 per cent. of our crop, and if we lost the German market for it we would scarcely know of the loss without being told. But we shall probably not lose our market in Germany for corn. We produce almost four-fifths of all the corn produced in the world, and Germany will continue to buy from us a large share of what she needs.

How about meat products? During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, we exported from this country animals and meat products to the value of $182,552,149. Of this amount, aside from something less than $15,000,000 worth of lard (which she cannot well get elsewhere, anyway), Germany took only $1,877,405. Less than $2,000,000, then, measures the much-vaunted market in Germany for our animal and meat exports. Not a sheep nor a pound of mutton has she bought from us; not a hog nor a pound of fresh pork have we sold her; not a single head of cattle nor a pound of fresh beef has she furnished us a market for during the entire fiscal year.

Nor is this condition limited to last year. The same thing has been true for several years, and has been substantially true for many years. In the last ten years our sales of cattle to Germany have amounted in all to $108,745, or about $10,000 a year. In sixteen years we have sold Germany just ten hogs, at $258. What do you suppose would happen to the American farmer if such an important market should be closed to his hogs? And how many sheep do you suppose Germany has bought from us in the last sixteen years? Guess. Just one—one sheep, at $50.

It took us sixteen years to sell Germany one sheep. There we have the ratio of 16 to 1 again. (Laughter and applause.)

But what of the future? Can't Germany be made a great market for our meat products? The Chicago organization is trying to make the mouths of our farmers water by talking of a market over there for meat products to the value of "from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 per year," and urging the farmers to write to their Senators and Representatives in Congress to "make concessions to Germany" to secure that market. What are the facts?

From the United States Bureau of Statistics I have secured a table made from the official reports of Germany, which show that during the last five years Germany has imported from the entire world an annual average of only $3,690,040 of beef of all kinds, $5,662,220 of pork of all kinds, and $63,600 of mutton. So that if we could sell Germany all the meats that she buys from the entire world our sales would average less than $10,000,000 a year. So what becomes of the fairy tale of the Chicago organization?

Throughout our entire history it has been the tariff policy of the United States to admit the goods of all countries on the same terms, on the principle of "equal opportunity for all, special privileges to none." There is no country so small that we do not value its friendship; there is no country so great that we fear its enmity. If we are wise we shall hold fast to the policy under which our laws are made wholly by the people of the United States for the benefit of the people of the United States. (Long continued applause.)

Hon. William M. K. Olcott: A few moments ago, ladies and gentlemen, while I was sitting in modest retirement with the ladies in the gallery, General Tremain sent a messenger for me, and I came down and the General said, "Olcott, I am getting to be an old man, and I want to go to bed. Please take the chair." I see he is still in the room, so I presume there must have been some other reason for his wanting me to take the chair, and I hark back to a few years ago when he and I ran against each other for the presidency of the Republican Club, and he beat me only by a few votes out of a total of four or five hundred, and I suppose in his generosity he wants me to have a few moments of the pleasure he has been enjoying and for which I have been envying him. And perhaps there is a better reason than that; perhaps he knows how all of us have grown up with the next speaker, and are proud of it. He probably knows how Olcott, a few years ago, was introduced to a fellow named Linn Bruce, who had come from another State. And soon Linn Bruce began to make himself felt in the councils of our party and in its conventions, and most of us looked at him and said, "There is a coming man." And I want to say for those few of you who do not yet know Linn Bruce, that none of you need worry; we have had great Governors in the past and have a great Governor now, but nobody need worry as they look into the future, because in no hands that I know of that have not already been burdened and honored with them can the duties of the Governorship of New York fall more safely than they can fall, as doubtless they some time in the near future will fall, into the hands of my dear friend M. Linn Bruce. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF

HON. M. LINN BRUCE

Judge Olcott and Fellow Survivors of the Feast: I wish at the outset of the five minutes which I shall occupy in closing this delightful banquet to correct the misapprehension under which my friend Congressman Fassett seems to be laboring. When he was dealing with hundreds of thousands, with millions and billions, he feared that these figures would stagger our imagination. I assure you, sir, since Brother Hughes opened his school of inquiry here such figures are mere trifles with us and enter into our everyday conversation. (Laughter.)

Yes, it is just ninety-seven years ago to-day since down in the hill country of Kentucky the poor peasant woman, amid surroundings as humble as those that greeted the Child at Bethlehem, gave birth to the man-child whose illustrious character and whose heroic service have been so eloquently celebrated here to-night. At twenty-five in the Legislature; at twenty-nine a candidate for Speaker of the Illinois Assembly, and beaten by but one vote; at thirty-six a member of Congress; at forty-one a candidate for United States Senator, debating with Douglass; at fifty-two President of the United States, and at fifty-six wearing the martyr's crown.

It is true that we of the Republican party in a sense feel that we are peculiarly the custodians of his fame, but in a larger sense he belongs to no party, to no country, to no age.

Though but forty-one years have elapsed since he closed his eyes in death, already his magnificent proportions begin to loom up like some great mountain range which, as we recede from it, lifts its summits higher and higher until they not only reach the clouds, but pierce them.

He has been exalted to the high level of the universal man,

and in the ages to come he will take his place with Confucius and Buddha, with Abraham and Moses, with Socrates and Seneca, with St. Paul and St. Augustine, with Luther and with Washington, in God's Hall of Fame.

He belongs not to us, but to all mankind and to eternity. (Applause.)

Just a word, in closing, of my toast, "The Empire State." I think I should be content with just that. Nothing that I could say could add to it. This proud position of pre-eminence which the State of New Yoork has been accorded by her sister States is not a matter of compliment or of courtesy, but of achievement.

"The Empire State," first in population, in wealth, in commerce, in finance, in manufacturing, and nearly first in agriculture, only three States of the Union—Iowa, Illinois and Ohio—preceding her. But, my friends, she is also first in the magnificent institutions which our fathers created; her great Constitution, her great body of law, her great judiciary, her great institutions of learning, her world-famed eleemosynary institutions, her magnificent cities, her fertile farms, and in all, and above all, in the happy homes of the common people, where there dwells an enlightened and contented citizenship, secure in all the rights of a free people.

Did you ever think, my friends, that the liberties which that flag guarantees to us were not of our achievement? They cost the Anglo-Saxon race a thousand years of struggle, on a hundred battlefields, treasures of blood and money that have never been counted. No; we are the fortunate heirs of our fathers, possessors of a grand and glorious heritage, the legatees of all those who have gone before. But remember that while we are legatees, we are also trustees. These grand institutions are ours, but ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit unimpaired to the generation following. As we are the heirs of our fathers, we are the trustees of the boys and girls, the babes who sleep in mothers' arms to-night. The serious question with you and me is, what are we doing for the generations that are coming on? Are we striving to the best of our ability, with courage and fidelity, to

preserve in their purity, in their power and strength, these great institutions that have come down to us from our fathers?

And we of New York at present bear a peculiar relation to this responsibility. The eyes of the whole Union are now upon New York. We have a great duty to perform. There have been great wrongs unearthed in the City of New York, corruption in high places. The Republican party is the majority party in the State; a fearless, patriotic Republican is the Chief Executive; we have a working majority in both houses of the Legislature, and the people will hold us to a strict accountability and to a full discharge of our duty. And let me tell you, my friends, that the people are now "minding their own business," and government is their business. (Applause.) They are taking a larger part in governmental affairs than they ever have before. The Republican party cannot escape by merely pointing to its glorious past. It must "make good" to the people now. (Applause.)

And if we do not the people will scourge us and drive us from power.

My friends, I hope, I trust, I pray that every individual Republican, the Republican party and its organization, in the State and in every county, will rise to a proper conception of our tremendous responsibility. The Legislature in the average is patriotic; it is fairly representative of the people. It is entitled to the confidence and to the co-operation of the people. I hope that New York will so acquit herself this year in solving these great problems that she will still be entitled to be called "The Empire State." I trust that in all the years to come the Grand Old Republican Party will be true to its principles, true to its traditions, true to its founders, to the end that we may transmit to the boys and girls still unborn these glorious institutions, enlarged and glorified. (Applause.)

LIST OF GUESTS

WILLIAM B. FULLER
Hon. EDWARD T. BARTLETT
Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR
Gen'l FRED. D. GRANT
Hon. JULIUS M. MAYER
Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Hon. B. B. ODELL, Jr.
Hon. JAMES T. McCLEARY
Gen'l HORACE PORTER
Gen'l HENRY E. TREMAIN
Hon. M. LINN BRUCE
Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT
Hon. WILLIAM L. WARD
Hon. HERBERT PARSONS
Hon. WILLIAM M. IVINS
Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT
Gen'l DANIEL E. SICKLES
Gen'l GRENVILLE M. DODGE
Dr. HENRY M. MACCRACKEN
JOHN R. VAN WORMER
Hon. OSCAR R. HUNDLEY
Hon. CHARLES A. MOORE

One hundred ladies were entertained at dinner in the foyer adjoining the banquet hall, and afterwards honored the diners with their presence in the gallery boxes and listened to the speeches.

The souvenir was a framed steel engraving of Lincoln with a reproduction of the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby on the death of her five sons.

Members of the Club and their Guests Alphabetically Arranged, with Table and Number of Seat Assigned to each.

Adams, Herbert	Table No.	24
Adams, Geo. W.	" "	26
Addis, E. W.	" "	40
Addoms, Mortimer C.	" "	11
Allen, James A.	" "	44
Alger, Edmond C.	" "	50
Annan, John	" "	14
Annan, Robert	" "	14
Ansley, Robt.	" "	4
Anderson, A. A.	" "	2
Arnold, Lynn J.	" "	45
Armeny, Gyulo	" "	50
Ashley, Edwin W.	" "	1
Austin, George C.	" "	22
Backus, Henry Clinton	" "	48
Bain, Ferdinand R.	" "	33
Bain, F. R., Guest	" "	33
Bakewell, Allan C.	" "	10
Ballard, Sumner	" "	12
Barlow, J. W.	" "	38
Barcus, James S.	" "	44
Bartlett, Hon. Edw. T.	Guest.	
Batt, Chas. P.	Table No.	17
Batt, C. Strawder	" "	17
Batcheller, Geo. C.	" "	19
Baumann, G.	" "	35
Benedict, Read	" "	20
Beresford, Archibald	" "	40
Bevin, L. A.	" "	18
Bierck, A. B.	" "	37
Birrell, Henry	" "	3
Bischoff, Henry	" "	11
Blanchard, James A.	" "	10
Bloomingdale, E. W.	" "	19
Bloch, Philip	" "	22

Bond, H. G.	Table	No.	50
Blumenthal, Emanuel	"	"	24
Bonheur, Lucien L.	"	"	23
Booraem, Theo. B.	"	"	45
Booth, J. Arthur	"	"	45
Boyle, James	"	"	39
Brazier, F. W.	"	"	32
Brewer, R. G.	"	"	30
Bremner, Samuel K.	"	"	5
Broennuman, E. S.	"	"	49
Broennuman, W. H.	"	"	49
Brown, J. Alexander	"	"	32
Brookfield, Frank	"	"	24
Bruce, Hon. M. Linn	Guest.		
Bruce, Chas. E.	Table	No.	8
Brush, Edw. F.	"	"	20
Buchanan, Edw. G.	"	"	32
Bull, Wm. T.	"	"	11
Butler, Dr. Nicholas Murray	Guest.		
Bullowa, Ferdinand E. M.	Table	No.	48
Bullowa, Ernest E. M.	"	"	48
Burt, George H.	"	"	14
Cahn, Wm.	"	"	23
Caldwell, Alexander	"	"	11
Canfield, A. L.	"	"	48
Candler, Flamen B.	"	"	20
Cambell, Alexander D.	"	"	10
Carroll, James	"	"	31
Carr, Wm.	"	"	19
Carpenter, Francis M.	"	"	30
Carrington, Henry P.	"	"	9
Chadbourne, Wm.	"	"	50
Chadbourne, M. O.	"	"	50
Chamberlain, Wm. J.	"	"	23
Chappell, Alfred H.	"	"	39
Chase, A. C.	"	"	49
Chase, Wm. B.	"	"	49
Christman, Mr.	"	"	49
Chubb, Hendon	"	"	1
Clarke, John Proctor	"	"	10
Clark, Frederick W.	"	"	40
Clark, Alexander	"	"	26
Cohen, Wm. N.	"	"	19
Conover, Wm.	"	"	7

CONGER, HENRY C.....Table No. 4
CONKLIN, EUGENE H..... " " 4
CONGDON, JOS. W..... " " 14
COLBY, BAINBRIDGE ..... " " 23
COLLIER, ROBT. J..... " " 42
CONKLING, HOWARD..... " " 3
COOKE, ROBERT GRIER..... " " 44
COUGHLIN, JOS. P..... " " 13
CRAWFORD, F. L..... " " 18
CRANE, LEROY B..... " " 49
CRANE, FRANK M..... " " 49
CRAWFORD, G. H..... " " 34
CROUNSE, DAVID R..... " " 27
CROSS, GEO. D..... " " 13
CROMWELL, GEO..... " " 33
CRUMBIE, FRANK R..... " " 15
CRUMBIE, GEO. B..... " " 15
CUTLER, OTIS H..... " " 7

DARROW, WM., JR..... " " 26
DAVIES, JOHN R..... " " 50
DAVIES, RICHARD T..... " " 36
DEEVES, RICHARD, and Guests..... " " 28
DEMILT, HENRY R..... " " 29
DEITRICK, JAMES..... " " 50
DEMOND, CHAS. M..... " " 24
DENMAN, FREDK. H..... " " 43
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DOOLING, PETER J..... " " 3
DODD, AMZI T..... " " 38
DODD, LOUIS F..... " " 20
DODGE, GRENVILLE M..... Guest.
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DRESSER, CLARENCE G..... " " 43
DUFFY, JAMES J..... " " 44
DUFFIELD, HOWARD..... " " 8
DURAND, JOHN S..... " " 24
DUTTON, JOHN A..... " " 24
DOWLING, ROBT. E..... " " 2

EDGELL, GEORGE S..... " " 22
EHLERS, E. M. L..... " " 37
EILERT, ERNEST F..... " " 50
EINSTEIN, WILLIAM..... " " 12

ELIXMAN, THEODORE.....Table No. 48
ELLIMAN, LAWRENCE B..... " " 33
ELSBERG, NATHANIEL A..... " " 23

FARNUM, HARRY.....Table No. 44
FAVOR, IRVING P..... " " 42
FASSETT, J. SLOAT..... Guest.
FITZPATRICK, FRANK A.....Table No. 17
FAIRCHILD, B. L..... " " 15
FALLOWS, EDWARD H..... " " 7
FARNSWORTH, F..... " " 39
FELSINGER, WILLIAM..... " " 5
FERRIS, WM. I..... " " 48
FINCH, EDWARD R..... " " 19
FITZGERALD, FRANK T..... " " 26
FITZGERALD, JAMES..... " " 10
FLAMMER, J. GEORGE..... " " 11
FLAGLER, JOHN H..... " " 25
FLETCHER, AUSTIN B..... " " 35
FORD, E. R..... " " 45
FREEDMAN, DANIEL B..... " " 19
FRIED, S..... " " 6
FROST, LEROY..... " " 15
FULLE, F. W..... " " 30
FULLER, WILLIAM B..... Guest.

GALLOWAY, CHAS. T.....Table No. 36
GARDNER, GEO. A..... " " 27
GIBSON, WM. H..... " " 43
GILMAN, THEODORE P..... " " 31
GOFF, JOHN W..... " " 8
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GOMBERS, HENRY B..... " " 44
GRAY, GEO. R..... " " 38
GRATTAN, WM. J..... " " 13
GRANT, FRED. D..... Guest.
GRIFENHAGEN, MAX S.....Table No. 50
GRIMM, PAUL H..... " " 37
GRIESHABER, C. F..... " " 33
GREENE, JOHN ARTHUR..... " " 17
GREENHUT, B. J..... " " 41
GREENHUT, JOS. B..... " " 41
GRUBER, ABRAHAM..... " " 11
GUDE, OSCAR J..... " " 26
GUGGENHEIM, MURRAY..... " " 16

Halstead, Jacob ..... Table No. 15
Haldenstein, Isidor..... " " 7
Hapgood, Norman ..... " " 42
Hastings, G. F..... " " 23
Hatch, Edward B..... " " 14
Hatch, Edw. W..... " " 18
Haviland, Merritt E..... " " 24
" " " Guest ..... " " 24
Hayes, James P..... " " 40
Hegeman, Ben. A., Jr..... " " 32
Helmuth, Wm. Tod..... " " 1
Hellman, Geo. S..... " " 21
Herzog, Paul M..... " " 21
Herzog, Sig..... " " 21
Herzog, Edw. N..... " " 21
Hewlett, Geo. A..... " " 1
Hicks, F. C..... " " 3
Hillman, William ..... " " 27
Hirsch, Morris J..... " " 16
Hirsch, W. A..... " " 16
Hirschberg, M. H..... " " 29
Hirschberg, Harry..... " " 29
Hirschberg, Stuart..... " " 29
Hitchcock, J. F..... " " 4
Hoe, Wm. A..... " " 36
Hoe, Wm. J..... " " 36
Hoe, Alfred J..... " " 36
Hollander, Jos. L..... " " 31
Homer, Chas. F..... " " 14
Huntington, S. V. V..... " " 25
Hundley, Oscar R..... Guest.
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Hotchkiss, Chas. E..... " " 45
Howe, William D..... " " 43
Howe, Benj. ..... " " 43
Howe, Samuel O..... " " 14
Houghton, Jas. W..... " " 18
Howell, James E..... " " 38
Hughson, Walter ..... " " 5
Humphrey, A. B..... " " 3
Hunter, R. H..... " " 12

Ivins, Hon. William M..... Guest.

Jackson, William H..... Table No. 5

Jenkins, J. Alva	Table	No.	27
Jenkinson, Richard C.	"	"	38
Johnson, C. O.	"	"	49
Jones, Richard Lloyd	"	"	42
Judd, Geo. M.	"	"	7
Kaufmann, Gustav L.	"	"	23
Kavanagh, Geo. W.	"	"	13
Kenyon, Robert N.	"	"	18
Kendall, Ralph M.	"	"	49
Kendall, Messmore	"	"	21
Kent, Henry B.	"	"	45
Kilpatrick, Ringland F.	"	"	26
Kilburn, Chas. F.	"	"	38
Kirkpatrick, Thos.	"	"	41
Kirkpatrick, John	"	"	41
King, William Nephew	"	"	16
Kitz, A. J.	"	"	22
Knapp, Lucien	"	"	20
Koch, Frank	"	"	20
Kudlich, H. C.	"	"	22
Laimbeer, Francis E.	Table	No.	8
Laimbeer, John	"	"	8
Latting, Chas. P.	"	"	9
Latting, Chas. P., Jr.	"	"	9
Lauterbach, Edw.	"	"	23
Lauterbach, Alfred	"	"	21
La Tour, Louis	"	"	26
Leaycraft, J. Edgar	"	"	2
Leary, William	"	"	12
Lee, Samuel	"	"	1
Lehmaier, James S.	"	"	22
Levy, Leo	"	"	23
Leventritt, David	"	"	16
Lewis, Daniel	"	"	44
Link, D. C.	"	"	4
Lippincott, Harold E.	"	"	3
Lockman, Fred'k I.	"	"	1
Lockman, John Q.	"	"	1
Long, E. B.	"	"	49
Lopez, Dr. Telemaco	"	"	50
Loveland, Frank C.	"	"	3
Lowengard, Otto	"	"	21

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MACARTHUR, REV. R. S. ..... Guest.
MACCRACKEN, DR. HENRY M. ..... Guest.
MARCH, JAMES E. ..... Table No. 48
MARKS, MR. ..... " " 40
MARCUS, SAMUEL ..... " " 8
MARSHALL, LOUIS ..... " " 21
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MASON, A. T. ..... " " 23
MASON, WALTER ..... " " 41
MATIER, MASON T. ..... " " 43
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MAXWELL, WILLIAM H. ..... " " 17
MELVILLE, HENRY ..... " " 7
MERRIAM, ARTHUR L. ..... " " 9
MERRIAM, ARTHUR L., Guest ..... " " 9
" " " " ..... " " 9
MERRIAM, ARTHUR L., Guest ..... " " 31
" " " " ..... " " 31
METZ, H. A. ..... " " 13
MILLS, GEN'L A. L. ..... " " 10
MILLER, E. M. F. ..... " " 37
MILLBANK, ALBERT G. ..... " " 2
MILLIKEN, SETH M. ..... " " 15
" " " JR. ..... " " 15
MITCHELL, WILLARD A. ..... " " 34
MONTAGUE, WILLIAM P. ..... " " 20
MOORE, CHAS. A. ..... Guest.
MOREY, L. A. ..... Table No. 27
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MORRIS, ROBERT C. ..... " " 34
MORSE, PERLEY ..... " " 34
MOSS, FRANK ..... " " 8
MOYER, W. L. ..... " " 35
MUHLFELDER, DAVID ..... " " 13
MURRAY, JAMES C. ..... " " 32
MURRAY, ROBT. A. ..... " " 32

MCALEENAN, J. A. ..... " " 19
MCCOOK, JOHN J. ..... " " 29
MCCOOK, ANSON G. ..... " " 29
MCCOOK, PHILIP J. ..... " " 29
MCCLEARY, JAMES T. ..... Guest.

McDavitt, John J. ..... Table No. 49
McEvilly, James J. ..... " " 50
McGuire, Edw. J. ..... " " 24
McIntosh, William ..... " " 32
McKenna, John T. ..... " " 3
McLaughlin, Chester B. ..... " " 18
McLellan, Chas. W. ..... " " 3
McLellan, Hugh ..... " " 3
McMichael, J. Eugene ..... " " 4
McMurtry, John E. ..... " " 45
MacRossie, Allan ..... " " 30
McWhirter, Hugh L. ..... " " 31
Natham, Harold ..... " " 23
Nicolson, John ..... " " 35
Nicholson, John E. ..... " " 36
Nussbaum, Myer ..... " " 13

Odell, Hon. B. B., Jr. ..... Guest.
O'Gorman, Jas. A. ..... Table No. 10
Olcott, W. M. K. ..... " " 11
Oliver, William H. ..... " " 36
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Oothout, William ..... " " 15
Osborne, W. ..... " " 35
Osgood, Henry B. ..... " " 17
Owen, Mr. ..... " " 31

Paddock, C. H. ..... " " 40
Palmer, Frank L. ..... " " 39
Palmer, Appleton D. ..... " " 12
Parsons, Herbert ..... Guest.
Partello, D. J. ..... Table No. 34
Partello, D. J. ..... " " 31
Patrick, Chas. H. ..... " " 14
Phillips, Jas., Jr. ..... " " 35
Piercy, Henry C. ..... " " 3
Plaut, Leopold ..... " " 7
Porter, Gen'l Horace ..... Guest.
Poole, Franklin ..... Table No. 6
Porter, Eugene H. ..... " " 19
Porter, Wm. H. ..... " " 18
Porter, Wm. H. ..... " " 41
Porter, Fred'k Phelps ..... " " 41
Porter, Wm. Carroll ..... " " 41
Potter, Foster F. ..... " " 50

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Prentis, Edw.	Table	No.	39
Putzel, Chas.	"	"	22
Rau, L. S.	"	"	6
Requa, Leonard F.	"	"	4
Reynolds, Geo. H.	"	"	49
Rich, Adelbert P.	"	"	16
Richard, E. A.	"	"	16
Richard, Hamilton	"	"	15
Rhoades, John Harsen	"	"	2
Rhodes, Bradford	"	"	30
Robertson, Julius	"	"	6
Robertson, Albert	"	"	6
Robertson, Samuel E.	"	"	38
Rogers, W. O., Jr.	"	"	9
Rogers, J. H.	"	"	49
Rogers, Howard J.	"	"	17
Roche, Spencer S.	"	"	8
Russell, Lindsay	"	"	34
Sackett, Henry W.	"	"	24
Savage, Thos. R.	"	"	49
Saxe, Martin	"	"	12
Scott, Francis M.	"	"	10
Schleicher, John A.	"	"	35
Schleicher, Wm.	"	"	35
Scudder, Townsend	"	"	37
Seaman, Louis L.	"	"	3
See, Milton	"	"	18
Seligman, Isaac N.	"	"	19
Seybel, F. W.	"	"	3
Sheldon, Geo. P.	"	"	12
Sheffield, Jas. R.	"	"	12
Sheridan, W. F.	"	"	3
Silkman, Theo. H.	"	"	30
Sickles, Daniel E.	Guest.		
Simmons, J. Edward	Table	No.	35
Sillcocks, Henry	"	"	5
Smith, Pierce J.	"	"	1
Smith, R. A. C.	"	"	35
Smith, Jesse M.	"	"	18
Smith, James A.	"	"	18
Speckles, C. A.	"	"	1
Stannard, Edw. D.	"	"	40

Stern, Abr.	Table No.	16
Stern, Nathan J.	" "	6
Stern, Leopold	" "	6
Steger, E. M.	" "	43
Sternau, Sigmund	" "	7
Stevens, Edward L.	" "	17
Stewart, John A.	" "	49
Stewart, John	" "	37
Stolts, Julius W.	" "	25
Stover, M. L.	" "	25
Strauch, Wm. E.	" "	36
Styles, Sam. B.	" "	2
Sweet, L. W.	" "	14
Taylor, Jos. F.	" "	38
Terry, Chas. T.	" "	24
Ten Eyck, John C.	" "	30
Tenbroeck, Chas. Warner	" "	29
Thompson, Robert W., Jr.	" "	20
Thorne, Rougier	" "	37
Tilford, Frank	" "	2
Tompkins, A. F.	" "	49
Towne, Paul R.	" "	42
Tremain, Henry Edwin	Guest.	
Tremain, Chas.	Table No.	9
Treat, Charles H.	Guest.	
Van Wormer, John R.	Guest.	
Vreeland, J. C.	Table No.	33
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Von Duhn, Gus	" "	13
Wainwright, J. Mayhew	" "	30
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Walbridge, Wm. DeL.	" "	39
Waldman, Louis I.	" "	13
Wandling, James L.	" "	5
Ward, William L.	Guest.	
Warner, Donald T.	Table No.	39
Waterman, F. D.	" "	48
Watson, S. S.	" "	42
Waycott, Albert	" "	32
Webster, J. L.	" "	5
Weinberg, Chas.	" "	6
Wells, Fred'k DeWitt	" "	23

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WHITTLE, THOS. W..... " " 33
WHITMAN, CHARLES S..... " " 24
WHITBECK, THOMAS S..... " " 43
WIGGIN, ALBERT H..... " " 18
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WILLIAMS, BENJ. A..... " " 5
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WILSON, HENRY R..... " " 2
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WOODHOUSE, J. S..... " " 42
WOODWARD, S. W..... " " 4
WOODWARD, COLLIN H..... " " 50
WREN, OLIVER ..... " " 34

YEARANCE, JAMES ..... " " 23
YOUNKER, HERMAN ..... " " 40
YOUNG, CHAS. H..... " " 15

ZELLER, LORENZ ..... " " 22
ZUCKER, PETER ..... " " 44

Ladies, Guests of the Members of The Republican Club of the City of New York.

Annan, Mrs. John	Table No.	6
Anderson, Mrs. A. A	" "	1
Anderson, Mrs. Cornelia	" "	12
Allen, Mrs. James A	" "	11
Bach, Miss	" "	10
Batcheller, Mrs. Geo. C	" "	4
Bevin, Mrs. L. A	" "	7
Bevin, Mrs. A. Avery	" "	7
Blanchard, Mrs. James A	" "	2
Bloomingdale, Mrs. Edw	" "	10
Bonheur, Mrs. Lucien L	" "	10
Bramner, Mrs. Samuel K	" "	5
Breckinridge, Miss Lee	" "	2
Bullowa, Miss Emilie M	" "	12
Burt, Mrs. G. H	" "	6
Caldwell, Mrs. Alexander	" "	4
Carrington, Mrs. Henry P	" "	3
Claflin, Mrs. Arthur B	" "	1
Collins, Mrs	" "	9
Davies, Mrs. John R	" "	9
Deeves, Richard, Guest	" "	12
" " "	" "	12
" " "	" "	12
Desjardin, Mrs. E. M	" "	13
Dexter, Mrs. H. C	" "	11
Dorsett, Miss	" "	6
Evans, Mrs. Richard	" "	9
Farnum, Miss Flora	" "	13
Felsinger, Miss	" "	5
Flagler, Mrs. John H	" "	3
Foster, Mrs. Walter C	" "	13
Freedman, Mrs. Belle	" "	10
Fried, Mrs. S	" "	10

Gibson, Mrs. W. H.	Table No.		7
Gibson, Miss H. De Q.	"	"	7
Gilman, Mrs. Theodore P.	"	"	4
Goessling, Miss Anna L.	"	"	4
Haldenstein, Mrs. I.	"	"	10
Haskell, Mrs. Henry C.	"	"	3
Hatch, Mrs. E. B.	"	"	6
Hellman, Mrs. Frances	"	"	8
Hellman, Mrs. Geo. S.	"	"	8
Herzog, Mrs. Paul M.	"	"	8
Herzog, Mrs. Edw. N.	"	"	8
Herrick, Miss	"	"	2
Hirsch, Mrs. Morris J.	"	"	8
Hitchcock, Mrs. J. F.	"	"	4
Howe, Mrs. Samuel O.	"	"	6
Jackson, Mrs. Wm. H.	"	"	5
Jackson, Miss S. L.	"	"	5
Jones, Mrs. Oliver Livingston	"	"	11
Jones, Miss Louise	"	"	11
Jones, Miss Rosalie G.	"	"	11
Kaufman, Mrs. R. W.	"	"	13
Kendall, Mrs. Messmore	"	"	8
Kendall, Mrs. Ralph M.	"	"	7
Kent, Mrs.	"	"	12
Knapp, Mrs. Lucien	"	"	13
Koch, Mrs. Frank	"	"	9
Lauterbach, Mrs. Edward	"	"	10
Leaycraft, Mrs. J. Edgar	"	"	1
Lewengard, Mrs. Otto	"	"	8
Lewis, Miss	"	"	13
Lindauer, Miss	"	"	8
Lowenstein, Miss	"	"	8
Marshall, Mrs. Louis	"	"	8
McDavitt, Mrs. John J.	"	"	6
Merriam, Mrs. Arthur L.	"	"	3
Merriam, Mrs. Walter B.	"	"	3
Miller, Mrs. E. M. F.	"	"	1
Mitchell, Mrs. Willard A.	"	"	9
Montague, Mrs. Wm. P.	"	"	9
Morris, Mrs. Fred'k P.	"	"	1
Morris, Miss Leila E.	"	"	1

Morrell, Mrs. A. C.	Table	No.	3
Murray, Miss Catherine	"	"	11
Osborne, Mrs. W.	"	"	2
Osgood, Mrs. H. B.	"	"	4
Patrick, Mrs. Chas. H.	"	"	6
Plaut, Mrs. Leopold	"	"	10
Porter, Mrs. Eugene H.	"	"	4
Porter, Mrs. Eva H.	"	"	5
Porter, Mrs. Wm. H.	"	"	7
Potter, Mrs. Foster F.	"	"	9
Quimby, Miss Harriet	"	"	2
Rau, Mrs. L. S.	"	"	12
Recard, Miss Eleanor	"	"	4
Rindskapf, Mrs. Chas. S.	"	"	8
Robertson, Mrs. Albert	"	"	12
Rogers, Mrs. J. H.	"	"	7
Rogers, Mrs. Howard J.	"	"	4
Rogers, Miss M. S.	"	"	1
Salter, Mrs. Sumner	"	"	4
Scheuerman, Mrs. Henry L.	"	"	8
Shepard, Mrs. O. Atherton	"	"	7
Sillcocks, Mrs. Henry	"	"	5
Sleicher, Mrs. William	"	"	2
Sleicher, Miss	"	"	2
Smith, Mrs. Jane M.	"	"	11
Squires, Mrs. R. C.	"	"	9
Starkey, Mrs. Edward	"	"	7
Steele, Miss Lila	"	"	2
Sternau, Mrs. Sigmund	"	"	10
Stern, Mrs. Leopold	"	"	10
Stewart, Mrs. John A.	"	"	6
Tompkins, Mrs. A. F.	"	"	13
Tremain, Mrs. Charles	"	"	3
Wandling, Mrs. James L.	"	"	5
Weinberg, Mrs. Chas.	"	"	12
West, Mrs. John C.	"	"	11
Williams, Mrs. Benj. A.	"	"	5
Williams, Miss	"	"	5
Wren, Mrs. Oliver	"	"	9

Menu

Huitres

Tortue verte claire

Bisque de crevettes

Radis Olives Céleri Amandes Salées

Coquilles de kingfish gratinées

Salade de concombres

Mousse de volaille à la Vénitienne

Tournedos de filet, sauce aux champignons frais

Pointes d'asperges à la crème

Pommes de terre, Parisienne

Sorbet de fantaisie

Canard à tête rouge rôti

Riz sauvage frit Gelée de groseilles

Salade de saison

Glaces assorties

Petits fours Fruits

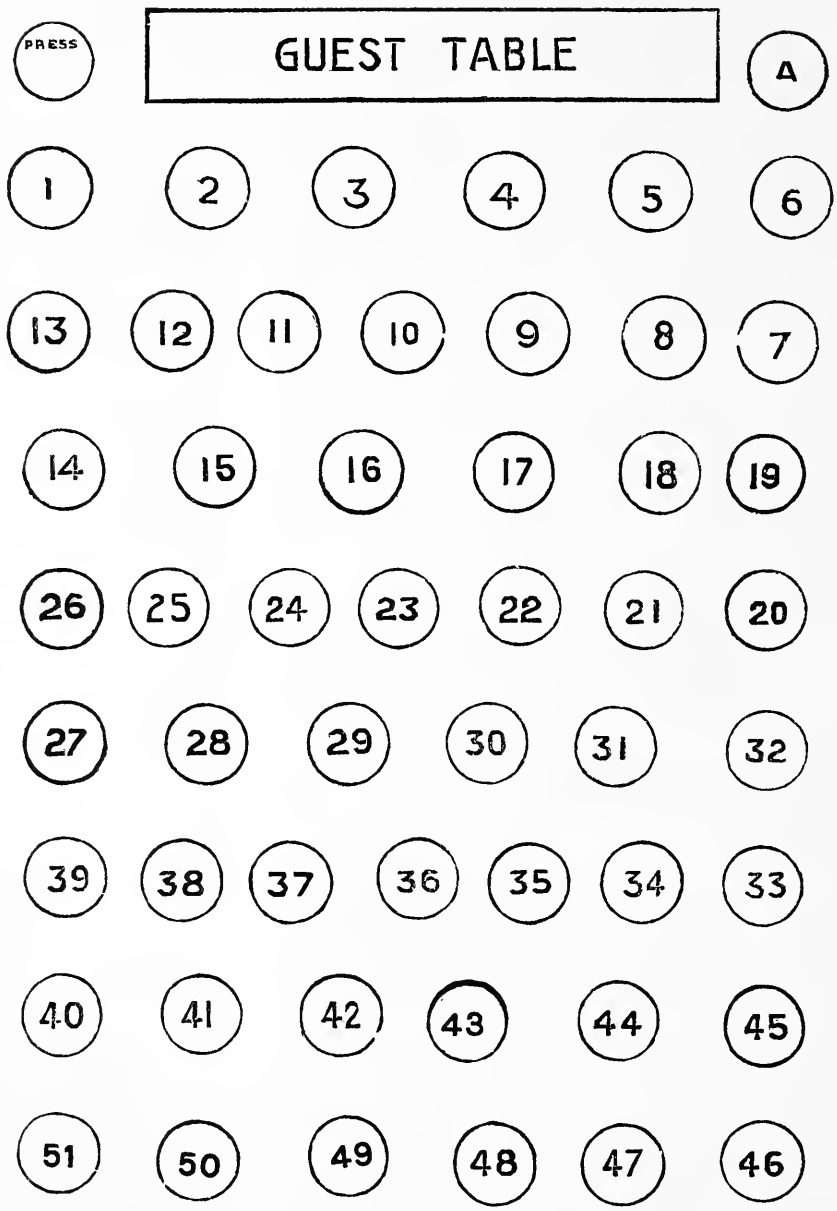
Café

G. H. Mumms's Extra Dry
G. H. Mumm's Selected Brut
Appolinaris White Rock

Eden Cigars and Cigarettes especially imported for this banquet

Music by Bent's Guard Band

DIAGRAM OF BANQUET TABLES



LADIES' TABLES

OCCUPANTS OF BOXES

Box No.	
1	William Einstein.
3	Mrs. William R. Leonard. Mrs. Droste. Miss L. Steele. Miss Lee Breckenridge. Mrs. Topp.
5	Mrs. James A. Blanchard. Mrs. William Sleicher. Miss Sleicher. Miss Herrick. Miss Harriet Quimby. Mrs. W. Osborne.
7	Mrs. Theodore P. Gilman. Miss Anna L. Goessling. Mrs. Eugene H. Porter. Mrs. Howard J. Rogers. Mrs. Sumner Salter. Miss Eleanor Recard.
9	Mrs. Frederick P. Morris. Miss Leila E. Morris. Mrs. A. A. Anderson. Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin. Mrs. E. M. F. Miller
11	Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock. Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Mrs. George C. Batcheller.
13	Mrs. E. W. Bloomingdale. Mrs. Belle Freedman. Miss Bach. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach. Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur.
15	Mrs. I. Haldenstein. Mrs. Sigmund Sternau. Mrs. Leopold Plaut. Mrs. Leopold Stern. Mrs. S. Fried.
17	Henry Birrell, Guest.
19	Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft. Mrs. M. S. Rogers.
21	Mrs. John C. West. Mrs. H. C. Dexter. Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. Miss Louise Jones.
23	Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones. Miss Catherine Murray. Mrs. Jane M. Smith. Mrs. James A. Allen.
25	Mrs. Albert Robertson. Mrs. Charles Weinberg. Mrs. L. S. Rau. Mrs. Kent. Mrs. Cornelia Anderson. Miss Emilie M. Bullowa.

Box No.	
2	Mrs. William H. Jackson. Miss S. L. Jackson. Mrs. Samuel K. Brenner. Mrs. Henry Sillcocks.
4	Mrs. Benjamin A. Williams. Miss Williams. Mrs. James L. Wandling. Miss Felsinger. Mrs. Eva H. Porter.
6	Mrs. Charles Tremain. Mrs. Hanry P. Carrington. Mrs. John H. Flagler. Mrs. A. C. Morrill.
8.	Mrs. Arthur L. Merriam. Mrs. Walter B. Merriam. Mrs. Henry C. Haskell.
10	Richard Deeves, Guest. Richard Deeves, Guest. Richard Deeves, Guest.
12	Mrs. Charles H. Patrick. Mrs. John Annan. Miss Dorsett. Mrs. Edward B. Hatch.
14	Mrs. George H. Burt. Mrs. Samuel O. Howe. Mrs. John A. Stewart. Mrs. John J. McDavitt.
16	Mrs. L. A. Bevin. Mrs. A. Avery Bevin. Mrs. William H. Porter. Mrs. Edward Starkey. Mrs. J. H. Rogers.
18	Mrs. Ralph M. Kendall. Mrs. W. H. Gibson. Miss Honore De Q. Gibson. Mrs. O. Atherton Shepard.
20	Mrs. Louis Marshall. Mrs. Messmore Kendall. Mrs. Paul M. Herzog. Mrs. Otto Lowengard. Mrs. Edward N. Herzog. Mrs. Henry S. Scheuerman.
22	Mrs. Frances Hellman. Miss Lowenstein. Mrs. George S. Hellman. Mrs. Charles S. Rindskopf. Mrs. Morris J. Hirsch. Miss Lindauer.
24	Mrs. William P. Montague. Mrs. Frank Koch. Mrs. R. C. Squires. Mrs. Richard Evans. Mrs. Willard A. Mitchell. Mrs. Oliver Wren. Mrs. Foster F. Potter. Mrs. John R. Davies.

GENTLEMEN'S TABLES

Press.
American.
Associated Press.
Publishers' Press.
City News Assoc'n.

Herald.
Times.
Tribune.
World.
Sun.

Pierre J. Smith.
C. A. Spreckels.
Samuel Lee.
George A. Hewlett.
John Q. Lockmann.

Edwin W. Ashley.
Hendon Chubb.
Fred'k J. Lockman.
Wm. Tod Helmuth.

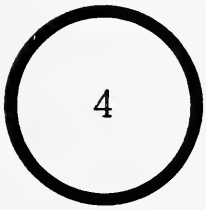
Frank Tilford.
Henry R. Wilson.
John Harsen Rhoades
Samuel D. Styles.

A. A. Anderson.
Albert G. Millbank.
J. Edgar Leaycraft.
Robert E. Dowling.

Henry Birrell.
Peter J. Dooling.
Harold E. Lippincott.
Henry Clay Piercy.
John T. McKenna.
Fred W. Seybel.
W. F. Sheridan.

Howard Conkling.
A. B. Humphrey.
Frank C. Loveland.
Hugh McLellan.
Charles W. McLellan.
Louis L. Seaman.
F. C. Hicks.

J. F. Hitchcock.
Robert Ansley.
Eugene H. Conklin.
Leonard F. Requa.
Henry C. Conger.



D. C. Link.
J. Eugene McMichael.
Wilbur F. Wakeman.
D. J. Partello.
S. W. Woodward.

James L. Wandling.
Walter Hughson.
J. L. Webster.
William Felsinger.

Benjamin A. Williams
Henry Sillcocks.
Samuel K. Bremner.
William H. Jackson.

Leopold Stern.
Nathan J. Stern.
S. Fried.
Harold Werner.
Franklin Poole.

Julius Robertson.
Albert Robertson.
Charles Weinberg.
L. S. Rau.

Isidor Haldenstein.
Sigmund Sternau.
Leopold Plaut.
Henry Melville.

Edward H. Fallows.
Otis H. Cutler.
George M. Judd.
William Conover.

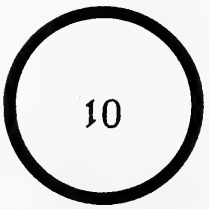
Frank Moss.
John W. Goff.
Spencer S. Roche.
Charles E. Bruce.

Howard Duffield.
Samuel Marcus.
John Laimbeer.
Francis E. Laimbeer.

Arthur L. Merriam.
Charles Tremain.
Henry P. Carrington.
Wm. O. Rogers, Jr.
Chas. P. Latting.

Chas. P. Latting, Jr.
Arthur L. Merriam, Guest.
Arthur L. Merriam, Guest.

John Proctor Clarke.
A. L. Mills.
Allan C. Bakewell.
Alexander D. Cambell



James A. Blanchard.
Francis M. Scott.
James A. O'Gorman.
James Fitzgerald.

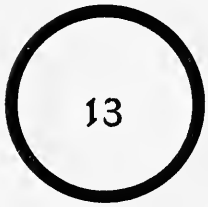
W. M. K. Olcott.
Mortimer C. Addoms.
Henry Bischoff.
Abraham Gruber.

William T. Bull.
William R. Willcox.
J. George Flammer.
Alexander Caldwell.

Robert H. Hunter.
George P. Sheldon.
Sumner Ballard.
William Einstein.

William Leary.
Jas. R. Sheffield.
Martin Saxe.

Myer Nussbaum.
George D. Cross.
Henry J. Mayer.
David Muhlfelder.
William J. Grattan.



George W. Kavanagh
Gus. Von Duhn.
Joseph P. Coughlin.
Louis J. Waldman.
H. A. Metz.

Charles F. Homer.
Charles H. Patrick.
George H. Burt.
Samuel O. Howe.
R. Clarence Dorsett.
John Annan.

Edward B. Hatch.
Robert Annan.
Albert A. Wilcox.
L. W. Sweet.
Joseph W. Congdon.

Charles H. Young.
Hamilton Richards.
William Oothout.
Jacob Halstead.
S. M. Milliken.

Frank R. Crumbie.
B. L. Fairchild.
Le Roy Frost.
George B. Crumbie.
S. M. Milliken, Jr.

Morris J. Hirsch.
David Leventritt.
Adelbert P. Rich.
E. A. Richard.

Murry Guggenheim.
Abraham Stern.
Wm. Nephew King.
W. A. Hirsch.

John Arthur Greene.
William H. Maxwell.
Edward L. Stevens.
Charles P. Batt.
C. Strawder Batt.

Nicholas Murray Butler.
Howard J. Rogers.
H. B. Osgood.
A. S. Downing.
Frank A. Fitzpatrick.

William H. Porter.
Albert H. Wiggin.
Chester B. McLaughlin.
Edward W. Hatch.
James W. Houghton.

Frank L. Crawford.
Robert N. Kenyon.
L. A. Bevin.
Jesse M. Smith.
Milton See.
James A. Smith.

William N. Cohen.
Thomas F. Wentworth.
Eugene H. Porter.
George C. Batcheller.
John W. Vrooman.

William Carr.
J. A. McAleenan.
Edward R. Finch.
Isaac N. Seligman.
E. W. Bloomingdale.
Daniel B. Freedman.

Robert W. Thompson, Jr.
Louis F. Dodd.
John C. West.
Lucien Knapp.

Read Benedict.
William P. Montague.
Frank Koch.
Flamen B. Candler.
Edward F. Brush.

Louis Marshall.
Louis Marshall, Guest
Paul M. Herzog.
Sig. Herzog.
Alfred Lauterbach.

Edward N. Herzog.
Otto Lowengard.
Henry L. Scheuerman
Messmore Kendall.
George S. Hellman.

Philip Block.
Lorenz Zeller.
A. J. Kitz.
H. C. Kudlich.

Charles Putzel.
James S. Lemaier.
George C. Austin.
George S. Edgell.

Lucien L. Bonheur.
Edward Lauterbach.
Fred'k DeWitt Wells.
James Yereance.
Harold Nathan.
Leo Levy.
Gustav L. Kaufman.
Appleton D. Palmer.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg.
A. T. Mason.
Bainbridge Colby.
William J. Chamberlain.
William Cahn.
G. F. Hastings.

Merritt E. Haviland.
Merritt E. Haviland, Guest.
Edward J. McGuire.
Charles S. Whitman.

John A. Dutton.
Henry W. Sackett.
John S. Durand.
Charles T. Terry.

M. L. Stover.
Emanuel Blumensteil.
Charles M. Demond.
Julius W. Stolts.

S. V. V. Huntington.
Herbert Adams.
Frank Brookfield.
John H. Flagler.

Charles O. Maas.
Geo. W. Adams.
Frank T. Fitzgerald.
Oscar J. Gude.

Alexander Clark.
William Darrow, Jr.
Louis La Tour.
R. F. Kilpatrick.

L. A. Morey.
David R. Crounse.
George A. Gardner.
J. Alva Jenkins.
William Hillman.

William Hillman, Guest.
William Hillman, Guest.
William Hillman, Guest.

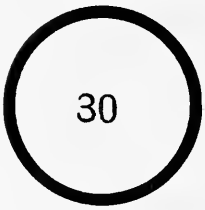
Richard Deeves.
Richard Deeves, Guest
Richard Deeves, Guest
Richard Deeves, Guest

Richard Deeves, Guest
Richard Deeves, Guest
Richard Deeves, Guest
Richard Deeves, Guest

Anson G. McCook.
Henry R. De Milt.
Philip J. McCook.
John J. McCook.

Charles Warren Tenbroeck.
M. H. Hirschberg.
Harry Hirschberg.
Stuart Hirschberg.

Bradford Rhodes.
R. G. Brewer.
F. W. Fulle.
Allan MacRossie.
Theo. H. Silkman.



J. Mayhew Wainwright.
Francis M. Carpenter.
John C. Ten Eyck.

Theo. P. Gilman.
Joseph L. Hollander.
Mr. Owen.
Hugh L. McWhirter.
Bronson Winthrop.

James Carroll.
Arthur L. Merriam.
Guest.
Arthur L. Merriam.
Guest.

William McIntosh.
F. W. Brazier.
J. Alexander Brown.
Albert Waycott.
Edward G. Buchanan.

Benjamin A. Hegeman, Jr.
Robert A. Murray.
James C. Murray.

J. C. Vreeland.
C. F. Grieshaber.
George Cromwell.
Arthur G. Goldbach.

Thomas W. Whittle.
Ferdinand R. Bain.
Ferdinand R. Bain,
Guest.
Lawrence B. Elliman.

Robert C. Morris.
Lindsay Russell.
Perley Morse.
Willard A. Mitchell.
Oliver Wren.

G. H. Crawford,
G. H. Crawford,
Guest.
G. H. Crawford,
Guest.

John A. Sleicher.
William Sleicher.
Austin B. Fletcher.
Jas. Phillips, Jr.
John Nicolson.

G. Baumann.
R. A. C. Smith.
W. L. Moyer.
J. Edward Simmons.
W. Osborne.

William H. Oliver.
Charles T. Galloway.
William A. Hoe.
John E. Nicholson.

William J. Hoe.
William E. Strauch.
Richard T. Davies.
Alfred J. Hoe.

John Stewart.
A. B. Bierck.
E. M. L. Ehlers.
Fred'k P. Morris.

E. M. F. Miller.
Rougier Thorne.
Paul H. Grimm.
Townsend Scudder.

Richard C. Jenkinson
George R. Gray.
J. W. Barlow.
Samuel E. Robertson.

Charles F. Kilburn.
Amzi T. Dodd.
James E. Howell.
Joseph F. Taylor.

F. Farnsworth.
Alfred H. Chappel.
James Boyle.
William De L. Walbridge.

John Hopson.
Edward Prentis.
Frank L. Palmer.
Donald T. Warner.

James P. Hayes.
Archibald Beresford.
Fred W. Clark.
Herman Younker.

Mr. Marks.
C. H. Paddock.
E. W. Addis.
Edward D. Stannard.

B. J. Greenhut.
Joseph B. Greenhut.
Dr. William H. Porter
Frederick Phelps Porter.

William Carroll Porter.
Walter Mason.
John Kirkpatrick.
Thomas Kirkpatrick.

Robert J. Collier.
Norman Hapgood.
Richard Lloyd Jones.
Irving P. Favor.

Paul R. Towne.
S. S. Watson.
J. S. Woodhouse.
Sol. Oppenheimer.

William H. Gibson.
Clarence G. Dresser.
E. M. Steger.
Thomas S. Whitbeck.

William D. Howe.
Benjamin Howe.
Mason T. Matier.
Frederick H. Denman

Robert Grier Cooke.
James S. Barcus.
James J. Duffy,
James A. Allen.

Peter Zucker.
Daniel Lewis.
Henry B. Gombers.
Henry Farnum.

Lynn J. Arnold.
E. R. Ford.
Charles E. Hotchkiss.
Henry B. Kent.

George K. Diller.
John E. McMutry.
Theo. B. Booraem.
J. Arthur Booth.

A. L. Canfield.
Theodore Elixman.
Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa.
Ernest E. M. Bullowa

Henry Clinton Backus
James E. March.
F. D. Waterman.
W. I. Ferris.

Leroy B. Crane.
Thomas R. Savage.
Frank M. Crane.
J. H. Rogers.

Ralph M. Kendall.
John A. Stewart.
John J. McDavitt.
George H. Reynolds.

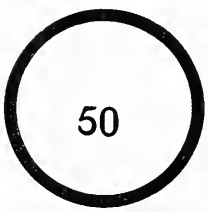
James J. McEvilly.
Edmond C. Alger.
Gyulo Armeny.
Frank D. Wilsey.
Ernest F. Eilert.
Colin H. Woodward.

James Deitrick.
Dr. Telemaco Lopez.
John R. Davies.
Foster F. Potter.
Max S. Grifenhagen.

E. G. Broennuman.
W. H. Broennuman.
Mr. Christman.
E. B. Long.

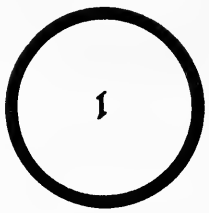
C O. Johnson.
A. F. Tompkins.
A. C. Chase.
Wm. B. Chase.

Wm. Chadbourne
M. O. Chadbourne



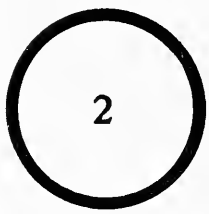
H. G. Bond

LADIES' TABLES



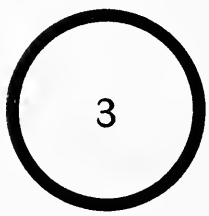
Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft.
Mrs. Frederick P. Morris.
Miss Leila E. Morris.

Mrs. M. S. Rogers.
Mrs. A. A. Anderson.
Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin.
Mrs. E. M. F. Miller.



Miss Leila Steele.
Miss Lee Breckinridge.
Mrs. James A. Blanchard.

Mrs. William Sleicher.
Miss Sleicher.
Miss Herrick.
Miss Harriet Quimby.
Mrs. W. Osborne.



Mrs. Arthur L. Merriam.
Mrs. Walter B. Merriam.
Mrs. Henry C. Haskell.

Mrs. Charles Tremain.
Mrs. Henry P. Carrington.
Mrs. John H. Flagler.
Mrs. A. C. Morrill.

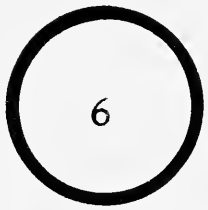
Mrs. Theodore P. Gilman.
Miss Anna L. Goessling.
Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock.
Mrs. Alexander Caldwell.
Mrs. Henry B. Osgood

Mrs. Eugene H. Porter.
Mrs. George C. Batcheller.
Mrs. Howard J. Rogers.
Mrs. Sumner Salter.
Miss Eleanor Recard.

Mrs. William H. Jackson.
Miss S. L. Jackson.
Mrs. Samuel K. Bremner.
Mrs. Henry Sillcocks.
Mrs. Benjamin A. Williams.

Miss Williams.
Mrs. James L. Wandling.
Miss Felsinger.
Mrs. Eva H. Porter.

Mrs. Charles H. Patrick.
Mrs. John Annan.
Miss Dorsett.
Mrs. Edward B. Hatch.



Mrs. George H. Burt.
Mrs. Samuel O. Howe.
Mrs. John A. Stewart.
Mrs. John J. McDavitt.

Mrs. L. A. Bevin.
Mrs. A. Avery Bevin.
Mrs. William H. Porter.
Mrs. Edward Starkey.
Mrs. J. H. Rogers.

Mrs. Ralph M. Kendall.
Mrs. W. H. Gibson.
Miss Honore De Q. Gibson.
Mrs. O. Atherton Shepard.

Mrs. Louis Marshall.
Mrs. Messmore Kendall.
Mrs. Paul M. Herzog.
Mrs. Otto Lowengard.
Mrs. Edward N. Herzog.
Mrs. Henry S. Scheuerman.

Mrs. Frances Hellman.
Miss Lowenstein.
Mrs. George S. Hellman.
Mrs. Charles S. Rindskopf.
Mrs. Morris J. Hirsch.
Miss Lindauer.

Mrs. William P. Montague.
Miss Collins.
Mrs. Frank Koch.
Mrs. R. C. Squires.
Mrs. Richard Evans.

Mrs. Willard A. Mitchell.
Mrs. Oliver Wren.
Mrs. Foster F. Potter.
Mrs. John R. Davies.

Mrs. I. Haldenstein.
Mrs. Sigmund Sternau.
Mrs. Leopold Plaut.
Mrs. Leopold Stern.
Mrs. S. Fried.
Mrs. E. W. Bloomingdale.

Mrs. Belle Freedman.
Miss Bach.
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach.
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Guest.
Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur.

Mrs. John C. West.
Mrs. H. C. Dexter.
Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones.
Miss Louise Jones.

Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones.
Miss Catherine Murray.
Mrs. Jane M. Smith.
Mrs. James A. Allen.

Mrs. Albert Robertson.
Mrs. Charles Weinberg.
Mrs. L. S. Rau.
Mrs. Kent.
Mrs. Cornelia Anderson.

Miss Emilie M. Bullowa.
Richard Deeves, Guest.
Richard Deeves, Guest.
Richard Deeves, Guest.

Miss Flora Farnum.
Mrs. Lucien Knapp.
Mrs. Walter Foster.
Miss Lewis.

Mrs. A. F. Tompkins.
Mrs. R. W. Kaufman.
Mrs. E. M. Desjardin.

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